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SENATE COMMITTEE TO RESUME HEARINGS ON SALT II RATIFICATION

LD031632 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, September 3, TASS--The final stage of hearings on the Soviet-American treaty on limitation of strategic offensive armaments (SALT II) opens this week at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after resumption of the work of the Congress.

Alan Cranston, deputy leader of the Senate Democratic majority, called upon the Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty. Speaking at a press conference in San Francisco, he said that the treaty, as was established with utmost certainty during the previous hearings in the Senate, will help strengthen the security of the United States and the whole world. This treaty is a useful step in a correct direction and its ratification will help lessen the danger of a nuclear war, will help reduce nuclear arsenals and will lead, in the final account, to the possible prohibition of nuclear weapons.

If the Senate rejects the treaty, Alan Cranston said, this will lead to the heightening of tension in the world, growth of the arms race, a catastrophic rise in military expenditures, as a result of which the American people will lose all hope of establishing control over inflation, realisation of indispensable social programs in the sphere of employment, public health, housing construction, development of transport etc.

An alternative to the SALT II treaty is a risky and dangerous escalation of the arms race, stressed George Seignious, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in his article in the newspaper New York DAILY NEWS. This is why it is in the interests of security of every American to attain stronger stability in the sphere of strategic nuclear armaments and to lessen the risk of a nuclear war.

TASS REPORTS GENEVA TALKS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN

LD031838 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 3, TASS--From July 16 to August 31 talks continued in Geneva between the USSR and the USA to prepare a coordinated joint proposal for a total, complete and controllable ban on chemical weapons.

According to the agreement reached in June, 1979, between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, the delegations increased their efforts for the preparation of a coordinated joint proposal to be submitted to the Committee for Disarmament. On July 31, 1979, the USSR and USA submitted to the Committee for Disarmament their joint report on the progress of the bilateral talks.

The meetings between the two sides were fruitful and helped the further clarification and raprochement of the stands of the two sides on a number of important issues relating to the banning of nuclear weapons.

The date of resuming the talks will be decided later.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE

LD021715 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with moderator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator; Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political commentator; and Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, writer on international affairs]

[Text] [Levin] Good morning, esteemed comrades. Yesterday was the 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II. It began in Europe, and by virtue of this circumstance, it is particularly appropriate today to analyze how the political situation on the Continent of Europe is taking shape--what are its features, and what are the prospects for the further development of international relations, above all in Europe, although of course one cannot ignore the development of international events in other parts of the world and other continents.

Anniversary of World War II

Europe, of course, looks very different from what it was 40 years ago. The community of socialist states has been formed. The Conference on Security and Cooperation has been held in Helsinki and its Final Act adopted. Bilateral relations are being developed. In short, there is every reason to say that, on the credit side as regards the strengthening of peace in Europe, there are quite a few positive achievements which give us grounds for looking to the future with confidence. But at the same time it cannot be said that the threat of war in Europe has been eliminated altogether or that detente has become irreversible. And it is precisely this aspect that it will probably be worthwhile taking up first of all today, in the light of the lessons of the World War II--in the light of the lessons of history which show the causes of World War II--in order to get a clearer perspective, and see more clearly the possibilities of further progress along the path of detente.

[Shishlin] Well, I suppose the root of the matter, really, is that Europe, which geographically was the cradle of World War II--I stress, geographically--that that same Europe has now become not only geographically but politically also the cradle of the process of detente. No doubt what you have already said, Viktor Nikolayevich, about the new alinement of forces in Europe, and the fact of the formation of the world socialist system, is, on the political plane, the explanation of why it has proved possible on the European Continent to begin the process of detente, which is now already assuming fairly material and visible forms. And yet at the same time, when we say that detente has made considerable headway precisely in the European Continent, we cannot pass over that which is rendering the development of that process more difficult. Of course, the basic problem here is that the continent is oversaturated with arms. The arsenals of the European powers are packed with weapons; and, alas, it has to be said that even today when the need to put an end to the arms race and to curb the growth of military spending would seem to have been very widely acknowledged, nonetheless in the ruling circles of many of the NATO countries the point of view is still constantly finding acceptance that capitalist Europe must take one more step, and then another, to equip itself with new weapons. In particular at the present moment for instance, plans exist to reequip the West European states with U.S. medium-range weapons capable of carrying nuclear charges. And there is much talk in the European political press, and in the American political press as well, that at the December session of the NATO Council these plans may be discussed on a purely practical basis.

[Bovin] And, as always, reference is made to the Soviet threat in this connection.

[Shishlin] Yes, and incidentally, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, this notorious Soviet threat has been talked about a great deal. But the authors of this thesis, this conception, very frequently leave out a simple and obvious fact: that, actually, the whole history of precisely the post-war years proves that the Soviet Union has not been striving for military superiority, just as it is not striving for military superiority now, either. The military challenges have been thrown to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and by no means by the Soviet Union, to the countries of the West.

[Levin] At this point, Nikolay Vladimirovich, I should like to quote the vice president of the International Peace Institute in Vienna, Professor Gerhard (Kade), of the Technische Hocheschule in Darmstadt. He says that the assertion that there is a danger from the East has become the lie of the century. Indeed, it is an extensive propaganda campaign that is being used by capitalist circles to whip up the arms race. And the flare-up of that campaign of lies at this particular time is of course connected with the plans to deploy Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles in Europe.

[Bovin] As it happens, Hitler too in his time, referred to the threat from the East, to justify his militarization of Germany. And it's being repeated over and over again. I just don't know what one must do for this lie of the century to die out. I'm afraid that as long as imperialist circles exist and as long as they find it necessary to arm themselves, I'm afraid that our children, too, will have to listen to these tales of the threat from the East.

[Shishlin] An international conference on NATO in the next 30 years is now being held in Brussels. Consequently, the circles of the Western powers who determine political line are acting on the assumption that NATO--that military bloc--will exist at least for another 30 years; whereas the socialist countries propose clearly and precisely the abolition of the military organizations that confront each other in Europe, and this of course, would be a very appreciable contribution to the cause of detente.

[Bovin] Yes, but there we have one of the fundamental problems of our time: how to correlate political detente with military detente. If on the plan, as it were, of political detente we have come quite a long way, on the plane of military detente and, if you like, of military Euro-detente, it is only the absolutely minimal first steps that are being taken, even if that much can be said, because the Vienna talks are, in effect, marking time. Apart from a few measures of confidence which are easy to take, since Helsinki practically nothing has yet been done. Yet this is a no less fundamental task than, say, our agreements with the Americans on SALT, a no less fundamental task.

Well, according to what you might call the logic of the development of events, it is considered a task of the second order: Let us first settle the question of SALT II, then go on to SALT III, and in the framework of that examination we should be able to get some things going in the field of Euro-strategic armaments and give a boost to the Vienna talks. I think that if the SALT II treaty is ratified, then the development--perhaps things may go wrong, but let us hope not--will proceed in the direction of supplementing political detente with military detente. But the difficulties here are very great.

They consist of the very inertia of this huge arsenal. They consist of the inertia of the way of thinking of many Western figures, who see security above all--the more arms, the greater the security; that is roughly how they argue--whereas we have now reached a level of military technology where not the accumulation of arms but, on the contrary, their control and reduction are important for security. To the extent that this idea is getting through to the minds of our Western partners--though not, perhaps, as strongly as we'd like--this does open up some prospects, I repeat, of military detente embracing Europe and thereby minimizing the threat of a new military conflict breaking out.

[Levin] I think, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, that it would not be out of place to mention here the idea of convening a general European conference at the political level on the widening of measures of trust in Europe and reduction of the confrontation of the two existing groupings on the Continent of Europe.

[Bovin] So far the West in my opinion has given a rather sour reception to that idea, although it has not rejected it.

[Shishlin] I would say, all the same, that by comparison with the West's reactions to other initiatives the reaction to this has been more positive. You will recall that even at the May NATO session there was talk for the first time in the official document of the goodwill of the Warsaw Pact countries and the constructive efforts of the Warsaw Pact countries in European affairs.

[Bovin] Many words are said, even good ones, but these words are not followed up by actions. So, we shall wait and see. But I hope, all the same, that the conference will be held. This, too, will be a big step in the area of detente on the Continent of Europe, a great step forward.

In any case, one thing is definite: 40 years after the start of World War II Europe, of course, looks decidedly different. Although one should not regard the danger of a new war as having been eliminated, the conditions, nevertheless, for a fresh military conflagration not breaking out here, are today of course far more favorable than 40 years ago.

[Levin] In this connection we can note with complete satisfaction again and again that the tone in the development of the international political climate in Europe is set by the foreign political activity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. At the Crimea meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states the will of the socialist countries was stressed once again to promote a deepening of the process of detente and specific ways of resolving the problems facing the Continent of Europe were indicated. For this reason, despite the fact that, of course, the clouds over the European horizon have not yet all dispersed--far from all--there are real hopes, hopes which are of course not comparable with the conditions which existed 40 years ago, that war in Europe can be warded off, that it can be avoided, and that the outbreak of a new world military conflagration can altogether be prevented, that this can now be done.

Nonalined Movement

It must be said that the very active role of the nonalined movement is also a basis for optimism, a basis for this confidence.

This is a factor which exerts a definite influence on the course of world events, and just now, in Havana, the capital of socialist Cuba, the last preparations at the level of heads of state and government. Conferences of experts and ministers of foreign affairs have already occurred, and tomorrow, 3 September, the conference opens at its highest level.

[Shishlin] Yes, it is of course a very important event, and a very important landmark of a kind in the development of the movement of nonalined countries, because the preparations for this sixth Havana conference have shown the quite considerable difficulties, complexities and contradictions which the movement is currently coming up against. But before going on to speak about these difficulties, I should just like to remind you, comrades, that the nonalined conference was in Belgrade in 1961, in which 25 participants attended. It was a reaction to the cold war atmosphere which had formed then; a reaction to the polarization of the world into two military and political blocs, forced upon it by imperialism.

And the nonalined movement arose as a movement of states and countries advocating the strengthening of peace, the elimination of the cold war, and the equitable cooperation of all states in the resolution of world problems, and not just those which belong to this or that bloc. Throughout the duration of its almost 20-year history this movement has played a positive part in the development of world politics, and the Soviet Union has always had a very respectful attitude toward the movement, backed its anti-imperialist and anticolonialist goals and regarded it as an influential and independent force in world politics.

But it is precisely the wide range of the most varied states in the movement--it now has almost 100 states, that leads to difficulties because there are the most differing states belonging to different social systems, and having different political regimes, and having different outlooks on the processes of world politics. All this naturally gives rise to contradictions and conflicts, and difficulties inside the movement itself.

But that is only one side of the issue and there is another; incessant pressure on this group of countries from imperialism to dislodge them from this position of nonalinement.

Here is a highly typical example, comrades. On Thursday, the Paris newspaper AURORE published a big article on this movement, in particular on the conference in Havana. I will now quote a fairly lengthy, but very typical passage from it. Here is what AURORE says: Washington has renounced the imperial way of thinking. Occupying defensive positions almost everywhere, the U.S. giant is incapable of diffusing its forces. It limits itself to isolated maneuvers in order to stop a gap, and to fill in the crack in the wall of the tottering structure. That is what the United States is like.

The paper continues: In contract to it--that is the U.S. giant--the Soviet Union knows what it wants, and provides itself with the means to attain it. Acting without particular eclat, but doggedly and persistently, it has managed first to reach the level of the United States, and then to surpass it in certain spheres.

AURORE concludes: The present-day unstable equilibrium could turn into a dangerous and durable absence of equilibrium if other countries do not join together in order to give a rebuff to Soviet expansionism in place of the flagging United States.

That is the call that AURORE makes to the conference of nonalined countries in Havana. The logic is very simple; the United States is indeed weak and poor, so let us aline ourselves with it and repel the onslaught from the Soviet Union.

I am certain that the nonalined movement will avoid this temptation, although of course there might be countries or individual politicians who find these calls even somewhat attractive. But I should like to say something else here. In backing the policy of nonalinement, we have always said the following to our friends: Yes, nonalinement is an important positive factor, but there is also the interpretation of nonalinement according to which the policies of these blocs are put into the same category, and no distinction is drawn between the policy of, say, the Warsaw Treaty and the policy of NATO.

[Levin] The class differences between these organizations are lost.

[Shishlin] It is because, in fact, there is a formal political symmetry between them; this is a bloc, and that is a bloc. But a political analysis must not stop at that level, it must go deeper, to a substantive analysis, so to speak, of the policies of these blocs. You see, if you say, as they do sometimes say, that any bloc policy is bad in itself--for instance, an attempt to deploy new nuclear weapons in Europe is bloc policy, it is the policy of one bloc, and the policy which protests against it, that is also bloc policy.

[Levin interrupts] Isn't it true to say that?

[Shishlin interrupts] It is the policy of the Warsaw Treaty.

[Bovin] There is this new argument. This is what they now say: Not every bloc policy represents bloc policy. Certain of all these blocs do not represent bloc policy. This is quite serious, on the level of scientific-theoretical literature.

[Shishlin] I accept that words do not allow for any usage. But, all the same, the precise political logic should remain as follows; one does not have to aline oneself to blocs, but you cannot in general be nonalined when you are faced with a hoice: Is this a good policy or a bad policy, is it good or evil, is it the truth or a lie. Here one has to choose.

Take the case of Kampuchea. What is happening? Just recently, as the conference was being prepared, there were huge arguments and debates on who should represent Kampuchea. Some unfortunately came out to speak in favor of the Pol Pot clique, others came out for the present legitimate government. Yet others say that since this is how things stand, let there be no one at all, because there has already been such a precedent in Africa when the Organization of African Unity was meeting. In Chad at that time there were several groupings, and Chad's seat remained unoccupied and no one was allowed in. So let's do the same now. A choice has to be made here, too.

One cannot be nonalined here, because one can, for instance, argue that, fine, let the Pol Pot clique--those butchers who annihilated several million people--take Kampuchea's seat; but why should one not invite Pinochet; or Stroessner? Nominally, there are obstacles; they do not belong to any blocs.

But when you say these names, a certain awkwardness immediately arises because one does not even have to prove that they must not be invited into the movement. Then why can that be done with regard to Pol Pot?

[Levin] Yes, and not long before the conference there was a session of the Kampuchean people's revolutionary tribunal in Phnom Penh, which examined in very great detail the policy of genocide which was pursued by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique against the people of Kampuchea.

I have before me the bill of indictment of that people's military tribunal. It quotes facts which in the main are already known to our listeners, they have been reported in the news. But there are also new examples, scandalous ones. The fact that about 3 million people guilty of absolutely nothing were annihilated and that the more than 4 million who remained alive received serious physical and mental injuries has been quoted more than once by the press.

I should like to draw your attention to some details which are drawn from this bill of indictment. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, for the purpose of discrimination, divided the population into three categories. These categories were completely unequal in the rights accorded them. They were categories which predetermined that while the first would stay in a more or less privileged position, the second and third were doomed to be annihilated. A purposeful policy of wiping out national minorities was pursued, and pursued systematically. It has already been reported how the population of large and small towns was deported but here is just one example. In one group, out of 100 families evacuated from Phnom Penh, 42 percent died during the evacuation itself. During the past 4 years, another 12 percent died of hunger and illness; and 6 percent disappeared without a trace; only 41 percent remained alive.

[Bovin] Recently, Prince Sihanouk added a few words of his own to that condemnation: He said that he had lost, I think, two sons, three daughters and 13 grandchildren.

[Levin] Yes, and the examples given in the bill of indictment of how children were treated simply make your hair stand on end. Soldiers from the Pol Pot gangs used to throw children up into the air and then catch them on their bayonets. The following methods were used for the mass annihilation of people: people were thrown into crocodile pools and crushed by bulldozers. These are scandalous examples, but nevertheless there are people who deliberately close their eyes to this.

[Shishlin] But I should like to come back to the conference of nonalined states itself. Out of all the major political entities which are involved, one way or another, in the movement or which influence the nonalined movement, mention ought to be made of China.

For China today is, of course, pursuing quite an active line in the nonalined movement and tries to use the movement for its own interests and its own purposes. In this connection, it is characteristic that in particular the Yugoslav press, which publishes quite extensively all sorts of material on the nonalined movement, expressed the fear that these major political entities in the world today, China among them, could exert some undesirable influence on the nonalined movement which, together with the principles on which it was founded at the first Belgrade conference, must be kept in its initial purity.

On this matter there are sometimes disputes over the nonalined movement. Although the Soviet Union actually does share and support the peaceloving, anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist aims of the movement, attempts are sometimes made to reproach the Soviet Union that it does not somehow have the approach to the nonalined movement that certain of the nonalined states would like. These nonalined states themselves may doubtless have common aims and it is no accident that these aims--and, I repeat, aims of peace, aims of establishing just and democratic political and economic international relations--are close of course to those of the socialist countries. We therefore really do want and would like the sixth Havana conference of the nonalined movement to be one which will make a serious contribution to the improvement of the world political climate.

U.S.-PRC Relations

[Levin] You mentioned Chinese policy, and in this connection I should like to talk about another event which took place this week, too, and which concerns China. I have in mind the visit by U.S. Vice President Mondale to Beijing. During that visit an agreement on cooperation on hydropower engineering and a protocol on the Chinese-U.S. cultural agreement concluded this January were signed. It has also become known that Mondale passed on an invitation from U.S. President Carter to Hua Guofeng who was delighted to accept the invitation. Observers note that Mondale's official talks--these included three meetings with Deng Xiaoping and one with Hua Guofeng--lasted 12 hours. It is conjectured that even within their narrow limits, the official statements do not report everything that was discussed at the talks. There is also the opinion that this was an unarguably important visit but that it did not extend the limits of U.S.-Chinese relations which had previously been laid down.

[Shishlin] Well, now, I would not quite agree with such a viewpoint. It must be said that in comparison with the period, for example, when their relations were just normalized, this does represent some step forward, both from the point of view of the specific results which you mentioned and from the point of view in general of the U.S. broad maneuvering on the world scene. For the United States, China is very important both from the point of view of strengthening and stabilizing U.S. positions in Asia which were undermined after Vietnam, and, from a broader point of view, because they view good relations with China as a sort of secure rear area in what they call the global confrontation with the Soviet Union. In this respect they have made some progress forward. But here I should like to draw your attention to a very curious thing.

When Mondale delivered his speech at Beijing University, and this speech--which is generally unusual for the Chinese--was publicized throughout the whole country, he said the following which became the subject of lively comment: "We will consider that any country which tries to weaken you"--meaning the Chinese--"or tries to get you isolated in international affairs is taking a stance which contradicts U.S. interests."

Naturally, all the observers viewed this as a warning to the Soviet Union, saying "don't harm China, or else you'll have us to reckon with." Here, I think, Mondale clearly overdid things because the Soviet Union has no intention at all of harming China and, furthermore, we have proposed to the Chinese on more than one occasion that the whole complex of Soviet-Chinese relations be reviewed from a standpoint of reason. Also, if a situation really does arise which threatens our national interests, we will react to it depending on the specific nature of the situation, not on any threats coming from elsewhere. From that sentence which Mondale uttered it is obvious that the idea of the Chinese card has still not left the Americans and that they are now even counting on using that card right through the 1980s.

It is characteristic that when they make these calculations, they view China's present foreign policy as something permanent and immutable, as a constant. I realize that for strategic calculations this is, of course, a useful simplification, making it easier to work out different scenarios. But in general it seems to me that this is an overly crude simplification and that events in this respect may take a course which is not quite as the Americans imagine. That is already another question which goes beyong the bounds of that visit.

[Bovin] Within the bounds of that visit we have been discussing certain specific political issues. This discussion indeed shows that there is a certain coincidence in the views of the United States and China.

[Shishlin] What they call a parallelism of strategic interests.

[Bovin] Yes, and that parallelism is manifested in particular with regard to Socialist Vietnam and with regard to the new Kampuchea. One imagines, therefore, that the Americans--now, at least, during Mondale's visit--have decided to give something in return for Socialist cooperation with China, both economically and politically. This is not something new, nor a reorientation, but certain new elements are unarguably present.

[Levin] Such are some of the events of this week--the key, most important events. There were others, too, but unfortunately our time has come to an end, and our program is finished. Thank you for your attention.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NONALINED FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

Cuba's Malmierca's Address

LD311502 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Havana, August 31, TASS--For the first time in the history of non-alignment its summit conference will be held on American soil that has experienced much suffering and sorrow first under capitalism and then under neocolonialism and imperialist domination, Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidora Malmierca said at a conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries.

As the host country of the present forum, he said, Cuba has done much for its successful work that is to result in a further unification, in a strengthening and deepening of this movement. This process is facilitated also by the changes in the world in favor of the forces of peace and progress.

At the time when the holding of the conference in Cuba is being ardently supported in the whole world, Malmierca noted, reactionary circles headed by American imperialism and the Chinese leadership, that has teamed up with it, have made a big effort to split the non-alignment movement, to draw it away from its fundamental principles. Making demagogical statements about "saving" the movement they try in every way to smear Cuba, to belittle its role in organising the conference. But they failed to deceive anyone. Everybody knows well that it is Cuba that consistently comes out for the preservation and strengthening of the movement in the knowledge that its strength lies in unity based on struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and other forms of oppression.

The preparations for the conference, Malmierca said, are passing successfully. The minister expressed confidence that as a result of the summit meeting in Havana the nonalingment movement will become stronger and more independent. This will enable the nonaligned countries to come out in a more powerful front against reaction, racism and Zionism, he said. This is important particularly now when the racist regimes in the south of Africa are perpetrating open aggression against the young African states, when a new threat to the security of the Arab peoples has arisen in the Middle East as a result of the treacherous American-Egyptian-Israeli collusion. It is also necessary to stepup the struggle because in Latin America the United States is keeping Puerto Rica in a position of actually its colony and retaining the Guantanamo Naval Base contrary to the will of the Cuban people.

Agenda Adopted

LD022012 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 1, TASS--TASS correspondents Oleg Kolesnikov and Boris Shcherbakov report:

The most topical issues of the international situation which are uppermost in the minds of the millions of people of the planet have been put on the agenda of the 6th conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, which is due to open in Havana on September 3rd. The agenda was adopted at the current meeting of foreign ministers of the countries, members of the nonalignment movement.

The participants in the summit forum are to discuss the situation in the south of Africa where the patriots of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are waging a struggle for freedom and democracy, against colonialism, where the regime of racism and apartheid still exists, where the newly liberated states are constantly subjected to aggression from Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa.

The exceedingly complex situation in the Middle East is a great threat to peace and security. It becomes more heightened as a result of the Camp David deal and the so-called "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel, which was concluded with direct participation of the United States.

The Middle Eastern problem as a whole, the Palestinian question, condemnation of the illegal occupation by Israel of Arab lands, Tel Aviv's criminal aggression against Lebanon and other states--all this will find reflection in the agenda of the Havana forum approved by the meeting of foreign ministers.

The situation in Latin America holds a particular place, the current period is characterised by the mounting struggle for national liberation and consolidation of independence. The victory of the patriots of Nicaragua has become an inspiring example for other peoples fighting against the oppression of reactionary dictatorships and against American imperialism, which supports them. Millions of Latin Americans resolutely declare against the U.S. policy of diktat and the domination of foreign monopolies.

The participants in the conference will also discuss issues connected with elimination of military bases in the Indian Ocean, turning the Mediterranean Sea basin into a zone of peace and cooperation, preservation of territorial integrity of Cyprus and some other issues.

Largely featured on the agenda of the coming conference are questions of struggle for world peace, for full and universal disarmament.

The political and economic commissions started work within the framework of preparations for the summit forum. The political commission considers the international political situation and the objectives of the non-aligned movement. The economic commission--the situation in the sphere of world economics.

The ministers took the decision to allow Austria, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Finland and Greece to participate in the work of their meeting and in the conference of heads of state and government, as invitees.

TARAKI CITES AFGHANISTAN'S ROLE IN NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD010920 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

["Afghanistan: Active Participant in Struggle"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--Afghanistan's role in the nonalignment movement enhanced after the April revolution, said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki in an interview to the PRAVDA Kabul correspondent Leonid Mironov.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, he said, is an active participant in the struggle waged by the nonaligned movement against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism, racism, apartheid and other types of colonial and imperialist oppression.

In line with its independent national foreign-policy course, said Nur Mohammad Taraki, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will be consistently advocating the deepening and expansion of international detente, consolidation in international relations of the principles of peaceful coexistence, relaxation of tension, consolidation of mutually-beneficial cooperation, disarmament, an end to the arms race, elimination of the threat of war.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan actively participated in all recent major steps of the movement. It intends to make a substantial contribution to ensuring the success of the 6th conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries which is due to open in the Cuban capital.

Since the interests of imperialism and feudalism coincide to a major extent, said Nur Mohammad Taraki, the nonalignment movement, being anti-imperialist in its essence, resolutely comes out against feudal foundations. Feudalism is actually the base for imperialist exploitation in those countries where survivals of the past are strong. Exactly therefore, the blows struck by the nonalignment movement upon imperialism are also struck on feudalism. In other words, the nonalignment movement has not only an anti-colonial and anti-imperialist, but also anti-feudal direction. The nonalignment movement, said N.M. Taraki continues to act in the international arena as an influential anti-colonial and anti-imperialist force which helps uphold universal peace, freedom, independence, national sovereignty, the right to self-determination of peoples and supports progressive national-liberation movements. On the strength of this, the policy of the countries of the nonalignment movement can be characterized as anti-imperialist, above all.

PRELA Interview Cited

LD021906 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 2, TASS--The 6th conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana opens a new important page in the history of the non-alignment movement. This representative international forum vividly demonstrates the importance of the movement in today's world, stated General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] N.M. Taraki in an interview to a PRENSA LATINA correspondent, published here.

He noted the big role played in a non-alignment movement by Cuba, the first socialist state in Latin America. N.M. Taraki welcomed also the participation in the conference of the representatives of the heroic Nicaraguan people which toppled Somoza's fascist regime.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, went on the head of that state, will bend every effort to further strengthen and rally the non-alignment movement, will help its success. As a non-aligned state, Afghanistan, in accordance with the principles of the April revolution, will go on upholding the cause of peace and international security, struggling to remove the danger of the outbreak of new wars, for limiting and ending the arms race. The DRA will keep struggling against imperialism in all its manifestations, against racial discrimination, apartheid and Zionism.

I am confident, Taraki stressed in conclusion, that international cooperation based on equality alone opens the road to peace, progress and the flourishing of all mankind.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARIES ON QUESTION OF KAMPUCHEAN REPRESENTATION IN HAVANA

Kulik Commentary

LD022006 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

["Beijing Backing Criminals"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

On the threshold of the opening in Havana of the sixth nonaligned summit conference, some delegations made an attempt at forcing on that important international forum a debate on the far-fetched question of Kampuchea's "representation."

Some people hope to replace the sole legitimate representative of that country--the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with criminals sentenced by the people's court to the supreme penalty--death.

The session of the people's revolutionary court, which closed in Phnom Penh the other day, has most clearly shown that Pol Pot and Ieng Sary are responsible for perpetrating the genocide policy against the Kampuchean people. Their direct participation in the brutal massacre of three million people has been confirmed. The criminals left behind in Kampuchea heaps of skulls and huge ravines filled with corpses.

The four million Kampucheans, who remained alive, sustained grave physical and moral damage. At present, women, mostly widows, make 70 percent of Kampuchea's population. There are hundreds of thousands orphans in that country. Every inhabitant of Kampuchea is simultaneously a victim and witness of the horrible crimes of Pot Pot, Ieng Sary, and their servitors. Therefore, the decision of the people's revolutionary tribunal of Kampuchea, which sentenced Pot Pot and Ieng Sary to death for the crimes of genocide, was welcomed with satisfaction by all the Kampucheans, who unanimously supported this sentence. The exposures made in the course of the court session will help world public to get an even deeper insight into the real causes of the collapse of the hateful Pot Pot-Ieng Sary regime and unlawfulness of any attempts by their former bosses and latter-day friends to present these criminals for "representatives" of the Kampuchean people.

It was most clearly shown in the course of the tribunal session in Phnom Penh who was the boss of the Pol Pot butchers and inspirer of their horrible crimes. It follows from the material evidence of the trial that behind the Pol Pot men were the Beijing authorities. The verbatim records of the talks held by Ieng Sary in Beijing, where he went for instructions on the practical use of Maoism in Kampuchea, the Chinese official passport issued to Ieng Sary, photographs of handcuffs on whose locks one can clearly see the "Made in China" trade-mark--all this and much other material evidence was examined in the course of the investigation. "The numerous documents presented to the tribunal, writes the Tunisian newspaper L'ACTION, are evidence of the responsibility of the Chinese leadership for the crimes of genocide perpetrated by the overthrown Kampuchean regime which tried to implement the Maoist doctrine."

In inspiring and instigating its placemen to genocide, China was pursuing hegemonic aims and striving to turn the Kampuchea into its obedient satellite, into a base for the pursuance of the great-Han policy vis-a-vis other countries of Indochina.

And now by means of the invented question of "Kampuchea's representation" Beijing is again trying to use the political corpses of its puppets for the attainment of its selfish aims. By encouraging some countries to support the former chiefs of one of the bloodiest regimes ever, China is trying to split the ranks of the non-aligned movement, to set the non-aligned states against their natural and reliable allies--the countries of the socialist community.

Those who are still placing stake on the Pol Pot clique should have thought that the puppets represent nobody and get money for their trips in Beijing. The People's Revolutionary Council is the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea, and only it has the right to appear on behalf of the Kampuchean people at any international forums.

Cuban Representative

LD021452 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 2, TASS--Raul Roa, Cuban representative, speaking at the meeting here of the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries, said that Cuba holds a clear-cut and consistent stand on the question of Kampuchea's representation in the non-aligned movement. It believes that this question should be settled at the 6th non-aligned summit conference. It would be a political mistake, he said, to let the delegation of Pol Pot's overthrown regime take Kampuchea's seat at the non-aligned summit forum.

The Cuban representative qualified as groundless the position of some delegates who come out in defence of Pol Pot's bloody regime.

Raul Roa recalled that Cuba gave both the lawful representatives of Kampuchea and Pol Pot's placemen an opportunity of staying in Havana pending a decision by the sixth conference on the question of Kampuchea's representation.

ETHIOPIAN HERALD Cited

LD021926 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 1, TASS--Representatives of the reactionary clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary that tortured the Kampuchean people have no right to participate in the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Havana, the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD writes in its leading article.

In the years of its rule, this barbarous regime that remained in office only due to the support of the Beijing chauvinists, destroyed over two million citizens of Kampuchea. On the bid of Beijing, Pol Pot gangs made piratic attacks on neighboring Vietnam.

It is only the liberation of the Kampuchean people from the tyranny and the formation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea that created the conditions for bringing back the entire population of the country to normal and peaceful life, the newspaper stresses.

BREZHNEV GREETS CASTRO ON OPENING OF NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD021826 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 3, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Sixth Non-aligned Summit Conference. The message reads:

"Esteemed chairman of the conference,

On the occasion of the opening of the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries I cordially greet participants in this prestigious international forum on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people.

It is for the first time that the non-aligned countries are holding their summit meeting in Latin America, on the soil of freedom-loving Cuba, one of the states, founders of the non-aligned movement. During the past 18 years since its foundation this movement has united a large group of countries of different continents and become an influential factor of world politics.

From forum to forum the non-aligned states make their weighty contribution to strengthening peace and international security, to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against racism and apartheid and for the recognition of the right of the peoples to shape their destinies themselves and for strengthening the political and economic independence of the countries that have gained freedom.

The Havana conference is meeting at a time when the relaxation of international tension is the dominant trend in the development of international relations. The national liberation movements are scoring new successes. The number of countries taking the road of free independent development is steadily growing. Experience bears out that the social, economic and cultural progress of the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America is closely linked with the struggle for detente and for stronger world peace.

At the same time one cannot fail to see that the forces hostile to the cause of peace, freedom and independence of the peoples persist in their striving to arrest positive changes in international life. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, who are courageously upholding their freedom and independence, are targets of unceasing provocations and threats. Imperialism and reaction strive to undermine the forces of social progress in Afghanistan. The situation in the Middle East remains unsettled and explosive. Imperialism continues its manoeuvres to preserve colonial-racist regimes in the south of Africa.

The Soviet state, loyal as it is to the behests of its founder, the great Lenin, has always considered it its sacred duty to fight for world peace and security. For equitable international cooperation, against imperialism and colonialism and against all forms of inequality and oppression of the peoples.

The Soviet Union comes out consistently for deepening the process of relaxation of international tension, for spreading detente to all regions of the world, for supplementing it with an easing of tension in the military sphere, the transition to real disarmament measures. The Soviet Union is against the division of the world into military-political blocs opposed to each other and together with other Warsaw Treaty states is known to have repeatedly confirmed its readiness to disband the Warsaw Treaty Organization simultaneously with disbandment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and, as the first step, to liquidate their military organizations, beginning with mutual reduction of military activity.

We support the struggle of the developing countries for restructuring international economic relations on the basis of equality and justice, ruling out any discrimination. The Soviet Union resolutely upholds the right of the peoples to use their wealth at their own discretion and to effect social and economic transformations that meet their interests and strengthen the sovereignty and independence of the young states, which have gained freedom.

Let me wish the participants in the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries successful work, further consolidation of the non-aligned movement in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and progress of the peoples, for a better future for mankind.

Respectfully yours, Leonid Brezhnev."

HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT CONFERENCE BEGINS

Opening Ceremony

LD031510 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 3, TASS--TASS special correspondents reports: The 6th non-aligned summit conference opened in a ceremony in the Cuban capital today. Representatives of about 90 states, more than 50 of them presidents and prime ministers, gathered at the Havana Palace of Congresses to participate in its work.

A speech of greetings to the delegates and guests was made by a representative of the country which played host to the 5th nonaligned summit conference--Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene.

A long speech was made by Chairman of the Conference, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro Ruz.

The agenda of this supreme forum of the non-alignment movement includes items linked with the struggle waged by the peoples for their liberation, against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism, for strengthening peace and international security, for furthering the process of detente.

Castro Speech

LD032106 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 3, TASS--The Havana conference, attended by delegates from 94 countries and national-liberation movements, has become the most representative non-aligned forum in the entire history of the movement, it was stated by Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the conference, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic who took the floor at the 6th non-aligned summit conference that has opened here. And the fact that our family is growing both in size and in quality is eloquent proof of its strength and authority.

We have gathered in Havana, Fidel Castro continued, in spite of all the intrigues and manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, its old and new allies, including China, who tried to sabotage, and, if possible, to torpedo the conference. Manifested in these manoeuvres was the traditional anti-Cuban political line of the United States, its attempts to interfere in the affairs of the non-aligned movement, to dictate its terms to it. Cuba is accused of being a socialist state. Yes, the Cuban leader stressed, we are a socialist state. And we maintain truly fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union, whose generous aid has helped us out in the most difficult times, has helped our country to get up to its feet. We are deeply grateful to the Great October Socialist Revolution, which ushered in a new era in mankind's history, we are grateful to the Soviet people, who have crushed the Hitlerite military machine and by their historic victory have started the process of decolonisation.

This feeling of gratitude to the Soviet Union, to all the socialist community is entertained by many other peoples of our planet, including the peoples of the Arab states, which are fighting against Israeli aggression, the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, which are languishing under the extremely cruel racialist and colonialist yoke.

Dwelling on the principal tasks now confronting the non-aligned movement, the Cuban leader stressed, that there was no task more important among them than struggle for peace, international detente, peaceful coexistence and disarmament. A lasting and durable peace will not come by itself. It will be guranteed to all, and not only to separate regions of the globe, to the peoples of Vietnam, Palestine, Lebanon and South Africa, if all the world community fights for it, not only the big powers, but also the small states, regardless of all the intrigues of imperialism which is striving to expand and is hatching plans for a new division of the world.

There is no reasonable alternative to the struggle for the consolidation of peace and strengthening of positive processes, Fidel Castro noted. This is why our movement must welcome the signing of the SALT II agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States and further steps to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament. This is why it must resolutely condemn the "cold war" forces in the United States, which are striving to put a brake on or torpedo the ratification of this agreement.

The history of the nonaligned movement speaks eloquently of its weighty role in the development of the world process. The ex-Portuguese colonies in Africa have become independent. The people of Vietnam have achieved freedom and their unification after a long and bloody war. The aggressive CENTO bloc has disappeared. There is no more shah in Iran. Somoza no longer rules in Nicaragua. Little Grenada has rid itself of the fascist Gairy. Such are the obvious successes of the cause of freedom and progress. These victories became possible because the peoples are waging a struggle for righteous goals, casting off the fetters of oppression and diktat. They are yet to traverse a long road in this struggle.

Our forum must, as the minimum measure, condemn most resolutely the Camp David collusion, this model of betrayal and of a dirty political deal behind the back of the Arab peoples. We have witnessed how, fully backed by the United States, Israel trampled underfoot the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, brings death and destruction to the land of the Lebanon, how the rulers of Egypt actually facilitate the realisation of this criminal plot.

Genuine peace cannot be restored in the Middle East by means of such maneuvers and such a policy. The point in question is a "peace" that would allow U.S. imperialism to get two policemen in the region--Israel and Egypt, would allow it to use them for achieving its goals not only in the Arab world, but in Africa, too.

Turning to the situation in the south of Africa, the Cuban leader condemned the dirty manoeuvres of neo-colonialists in Rhodesia and Namibia, the racist set up in the RSA, daily acts of aggression by racist regimes against Mozambique, Zambia, Angola, Botswana, and other independent African states. The south of Africa, he said, became a stronghold of racism because this is the role relegated to it by the imperialist powers, pursuing their selfish interests. Fidel Castro compared the crimes of genocide perpetrated by imperialism in the south of Africa with the methods used by the Nazis.

He backed the right of the people of West Sahara to independence and self-determination, expressed appreciation to Mauritania for renouncing its claims to that territory, and appealed to Morocco to change its policy.

Cuba's position in South East Asia is crystal clear, the Cuban leader said. We firmly support the heroic Vietnamese people which made an invaluable contribution to the cause of national liberation and the anti-imperialist struggle.

Vietnam, which has demonstrated by its example that there is no such force that could crush a people striving for freedom, has become today a victim of intrigues, slander and direct aggression by China. The Beijing leaders perpetrated an invasion into that sovereign country, holding forth about their "right" to "teach it a lesson." We reject this "right" to aggression, murder and destruction, claimed by a regime which supported Pinochet against Allende, the RSA aggression against Angola, which supported the shah and Somoza, which supplies weapons to As-Sadat, which excuses the U.S. blockade of Cuba, protects NATO and links-up with imperialism.

We support Laos which is also threatened by China. Cuba recognizes the sole legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and respects Vietnam's solidarity with that fraternal country. It firmly condemns Pol Pot's bloody regime which exterminated three million Kampucheans.

Concerning Kampuchea's representation at the Havana conference, it is necessary to exercise realism and logic in resolving this matter. As an example, one may point to the representation at this conference of the legitimate government of Uganda, which replaced the former regime.

The Cuban leader declared solidarity with the people of Puerto Rico, that is denied the right to self-determination by the biggest imperialist power of the world--the USA. He came out in support of Panama's striving to exercise complete sovereignty over the Panama Canal, and urged the countries of the world to give prompt and effective assistance to the people of Nicaragua, which rid itself from the fetters of a criminal pro-American dictatorship.

Cuba also needs international support, he underlined, since the United States continues its criminal blockade against our country and is usurping, against our will, part of the national territory.

In his speech Fidel Castro paid considerable attention to the economic plight of the developing countries which bear the brunt of the economic and energy crisis experienced by the capitalist world, of inflation, unemployment, unequal trade exchanges and monopoly plunder.

3 September Session

LD040642 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 4, TASS--At its meeting on September 3, the sixth non-aligned summit conference elected its leading bodies. First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro has been unanimously elected chairman of the conference. The conference has also elected 20 vice-chairmen--heads of state and government of Asia, Africa, and Latin American countries.

The conference has endorsed the decisions of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries, including on the admission as full members of the movement of Nicaragua, Bolivia, Iran, Pakistan, Surinam, Grenada, and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

NONALINED STATES REALIZE NEED FOR UNITY

LD031034 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 3, TASS--Special TASS correspondents Yuriy Romantsov, Viktor Zatsepin and Oleg Kolesnikov report:

The 6th Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries is opening in the capital of socialist Cuba today. This is the first time that such a conference is held in Latin America.

The conference is to last till September 7.

It was with great attention and interest that the delegates and guests of the non-aligned summit forum received the message sent by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the conference, which was published in the local press. Commenting on this message PRENSA LATINA writes that the Soviet top state and party leader highly appreciated the important contribution which is being made by the non-aligned states to strengthening peace and international security, to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid and for the recognition of the right of the peoples to shape their destiny themselves and for strengthening the political and economic independence of young states.

The non-aligned movement which came into being only eighteen years ago,has brought together a large group of countries of different continents. The movement has come to the Havana forum greatly strengthened. It represents today an influential factor for world politics, which is due largely to its anti-imperialist, liberation character and its appreciable contribution to strengthening world peace. The logic of struggle for national independence, peace and international security also predetermined such a feature of this movement as its contribution to asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations, to strengthening and spreading the process of detente to all regions of the world.

The non-aligned movement now encompasses about 90 countries which are, naturally, not identical in their state and social systems. Hence differences in their approach to some problems within the movement, differences which the enemies of this movement--imperialist reaction and the Beijing leadership which aligns with it--are trying to use for their own ends.

But as is shown by the results of the preliminary meetings of experts and foreign ministers, held on the eve of the conference, the overwhelming majority of non-aligned countries clearly realise that in the present conditions it is more important for them than ever before to strengthen their unity, to expand and deepen their cooperation with all progressive forces in the world.

The pertinence of the problems to be discussed by the conference and the striving of its participants for unity and coordination of efforts give ground to hope that the Havana forum will become a new landmark in the struggle of all progressive forces against imperialism and reaction, for a better life for the peoples.

OBSERVER BELITTLES SENATOR CHURCH ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

LD031852 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

["Rejoinder: Well, How's That for Far-Sightedness?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 September--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

Here is a truly puzzling phenomenon: Frank Church; chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has, without any optical devices, managed to "see" something that the various American services have not been able to discover before him, even with the help of the most crafty technical instruments. That is, Mr Church "has discovered" "approximately one brigade of Soviet troops" on Cuba, and discovered is an understatement, for the senator has even counted these "invisible Russian men" with an accuracy of give or take several men.

Amazing farsightedness indeed! What attracts one's attention is the fact that Senator Church's "discovery" did not happen at just any old time; but came on the eve of the 6th conference of the heads of states and governments of the nonaligned countries in Havana--is this a fortuitous coincidence?

Hardly. The French L'HUMANITE, for example, writes today that there is no coincidence here. The spreading of speculative rumours about supposed "Soviet troops in Cuba" (and following Frank Church, Western, and primarily the American, bourgeois press started stepping up the exaggeration of these rumors) was necessary to mislead the delegates of the representative international forum in the Cuban capital and weaken its anti-imperialist direction.

What's true is true. Attempts like this have not ceased. Isn't this the explanation for the surprising "keeness of vision" displayed by the American senator?

RADIO COMMENTARY ON MCHENRY APPOINTMENT AS UN AMBASSADOR

LD011655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] President Carter has appointed 42-year-old Donald McHenry as U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations. This news immediately produced a stream of the most varied commentaries. McHenry, you see, replaces Andrew Young, who was removed from his post for contacts with a PLO representative. Much has been said and written about that.

McHenry is a professional diplomat. For the past 2 and 1/2 years he was effectively been Young's deputy. The new head of the U.S. UN mission is a black, something which is also being widely discussed by news agencies. Many commentators believe that this is an obvious attempt to smooth over the undesirable effects produced by the dismissal of Young, who has great support among the U.S. black population. After all, the elections are not far off, and the last time Carter won largely because of the support of black voters.

McHenry has already held a press conference, where the first question concerned his views on the PLO. REUTER notes that McHenry carefully chose his words and said, and I quote, the Camp David agreements showed that some kind of path must be found for Palestinian participation in the search for peace in the Near East.

VANCE REPORTEDLY THINKING OF RESIGNING FROM STATE DEPARTMENT

LD032054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1754 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov and Viktor Anikin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is considering resigning, REUTER reports from New York, referring to an article published in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK. The article says that Vance is at present having consultations which will help him to decide. The magazine presents the opinion of some unnamed friends of Vance's that the head of the U.S. diplomatic service began thinking of resigning not as a result of any single event, but in connection with a combination of several circumstances. The article lists them. First, there was the unofficial meeting between Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and the PLO representative, which led to Young's forced resignation. Second, there was the attempt of Strauss, U.S. special emissary to the Near East, to circumvent the State Department in carrying out his functions. Finally, there are the polls regarding the fall in prestige of Vance himself conducted by the U.S. press. NEWSWEEK asserts in its conclusion that the secretary of state is now trying to get public support for his work from President Carter.

'U.S. SPECIAL SERVICES' TO BLAME FOR AFGHAN 'SUBVERSION'

LD041035 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[V. Sisnev untitled "International Review" answering readers' letters; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Excerpt] The Tracks Lead Across the Ocean

Is there any concrete data available as to who is directing the subversive activity against Afghanistan? [Signed] I.A. Menshikov, turner at Odessa's Pressmash production association.

Each time that a particular act of subversion is committed against the Afghan people who have embarked on the path of progressive social transformations, the investigation leads to the indisputable conclusion that the biggest tracks lead to those lairs--both open and secret--which belong to the U.S. special services. Of course they are not abandoning collaboration with their British and also their Chinese colleagues but the main burden of guilt, to judge from the many facts, rests with the Washington cloak-and-dagger knights who naturally operate at the command of the U.S. ruling circles. The most recent information is as follows. Along the Afghan border in Pakistan some 20 military camps have been set up by the U.S. CIA where members of counterrevolutionary organizations undergo training. The main headquarters of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries is located at Peshawar in a building rented by a U.S. official. Radio equipment has been installed there which makes it possible to maintain permanent contact with all subversive groups and it is there that CIA emissaries, going by the names of (Lissard) and (Dubrikh), instruct the ringleaders of gangs which are dispatched across the border.

It is no accident that the WPC deemed it necessary to speak out in defense of Afghanistan by organizing in Kabul an international conference of solidarity with the Afghan people. At this conference the sinister role of U.S. imperialism was particularly emphasized. Representatives of 60 countries and a number of public organizations from Asia, Africa, Europe, North America and Latin America came to the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in order, in the words of WPC Chairman Romesh Chandra, "shoulder to shoulder with the Afghan working people and People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, to rebuff international imperialism and reaction and above all U.S. imperialism."

MORE ON MONDALE'S VISIT TO CHINA

TASS Commentary

LD311712 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 31, TASS--U.S. Vice President W. Mondale has ended his official talks in China. During these talks he met the premier of the PRC State Council, Hua Guofeng, his deputy Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders.

No communique was published. But according to American press reports, the talks in China covered a wide range of military and political problems with special emphasis being put on the situation in such regions as the Far East, Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, as well as the Middle East.

The talks brought out a certain similarity of positions of the two sides on a number of international issues. Beijing specifically expressed support for the United States' expansionist plans in the Far East and in South-East Asia and the American side reportedly showed understanding of Beijing's hegemonistic aspirations in the same region. The talks showed, specifically, that the two countries share hostility toward Vietnam and the People's Government of Kampuchea. The American press hinted that during the talks in Beijing the two sides discussed various versions of interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs and plans for imposing a pro-Beijing and pro-American regime on that country.

W. Mondale, speaking at Beijing University, stressed the United States' "determination" to ensure together with China their numerous parallel strategic interests. In saying so he found it possible to make a "warning" to "any country" that may adopt a stand contradicting these interests. But how can anyone be persuaded that such a big power as the United States can gain anything from an aggravation of tension in any area of the world, especially in such a region where the interests of a number of countries, including the Soviet Union, as well as the interests of ensuring international peace are affected? If this is the logic of confrontation, that is a desire by someone to seek his own benefit in a disadvantage to others, then one can find some explanation of what W. Mondale was doing and seeking in China. But if one is to believe that the American leadership, as it stated publicly more than once, orients its strategy to the search of peace and peaceful coexistence, then it is hard to see any logic in the vice president's actions and to reconcile his actions with such a prospect.

In his statements in Beijing W. Mondale emphasized that China is a great power and he presented this as a kind of discovery. But it has long been known to all that China is a great power and this "discovery" is made only after Beijing adopted an anti-Soviet stand. It is also well known that it is a duty of the great powers to display a high sense of responsibility becoming their position.

The Soviet Union is certainly not against normal relations between other states, including relations between the USA and China. But a factor of not least importance in assessing relations between countries is also on what basis they are developed and whether such a kind of "normalization" promotes the aims of detente, international peace and security. The results of the American-Chinese talks give rise to doubt in this respect.

Mulatov Commentary

OW010056 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Aug 79 OW

[Station observer Mulatov's commentary]

[Text] In his speech at Beijing University on 27 August, U.S. Vice President Mondale emphatically pointed out questions of mutual interest for the United States and China, including bilateral relations. He wasted no time in touching on the question of strengthening China's international role. As everyone knows, the anti-Soviet and antisocialist policies being pursued by the present Chinese leadership are fully in keeping with U.S. anticommunist strategy. Mondale also disclosed in his speech at Beijing University that the U.S. Government is encouraging American industrialists to invest in China. This shows that the capitalist countries are making every effort to draw China into their economic orbit. It is very hard for one to dismiss this impression when assessing U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union and analyzing the various aspects of that policy.

A similar situation existed once before in Sino-U.S. relations. It is a well-known fact that U.S. monopoly capital infiltrated into China extensively in the past and the ruling clique then maintained full, close cooperation with U.S. imperialism in line with its world policy against communism. The situation existed prior to 1949, when China was in the hands of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which was playing the role of a flunkey of U.S. imperialism. The United States now again comes over and plays the role of (?China's defender): U.S. monopoly capital again flows into China's economic sphere the same way it did under the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Such a state of affairs gives the impression that China never made a protracted struggle to do away with her dependence on imperialism. International imperialism is taking advantage of the capitulationist stand being taken by the Beijing leadership and is making every effort to block China from taking the road of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries. Can we say such an action by the Beijing leaders is in keeping with the interests of Chinese workers?

Shalygin Commentary

LD021652 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. vice president, Walter Mondale, has completed the official part of his visit to China. Our observer, Yuriy Shalygin, comments.

Beijing officials say Walter Mondale's visit provides an opportunity to demonstrate friendly relations between China and the United States in the political and economic fields and the Chinese officials have certainly tried to make the most of the occasion. Walter Mondale's speech in Beijing University, for example, was broadcast all over the country. Foreign correspondents in Beijing say this publicity is really unprecedented. In his speech, the U.S. official stressed the community of the strategic interests of China and the United States. In making this statement, Walter Mondale did not go into details but his statement is interesting enough to warrant a closer look at its practical implications. The very first thing in common between China and the United States that catches the eye is their common hostility towards Vietnam.

The American aggression against Vietnam will not be easily forgotten and the Chinese aggression against the republic is quite fresh in people's memories. It had been preceded by the visit to Washington of China's senior vice premier, Deng Xiaoping. In his public statements during the visit, the Chinese leader kept talking about teaching Vietnam a lesson and Washington gave its tacit approval of the Chinese plans. In recent times, Beijing officials have again been talking about teaching their neighbor another lesson and on his visit to Beijing, Mondale proclaimed a community of interests between China and the United States.

As China steps up its military provocations on the Vietnamese border, the American 7th Fleet is cruising off the shores of Vietnam, allegedly to rescue some refugees. Or take the example of Afghanistan: There has been a broadly-based international conference of solidarity with the people of that country in Kabul. China was not represented at the conference but the participants, the same as the international press, cited numerous facts of joint subversion by China and the United States, against the people's Government of Afghanistan. A third example of this kind is offered by the Middle East situation. When the Arab states were fighting in a common front against aggression launched by Israel with the support of the United States, Beijing kept out of the picture. The Chinese leaders used to say that it was really useless trying to put out a fire by fetching water from a distant well. But Beijing immediately altered its stand as soon as Egypt separated from the Arab states and made its own deal with Israel. Chinese officials rushed with an arms offer to Cairo. They also want to have a part in the new police force in the Middle East, which consists of Israel and Egypt. By creating this force, the Americans want to make up for the loss of the shah regime in Iran. And yet another example is offered by the situation in Africa's south. Washington offers its undisguised support for the racist regimes in that part of the world, in an open violation of the United Nations sanctions. This is because the Americans regard these regimes as a forward base, directed against the national liberation movements and the independent African countries. And Beijing is acting in the same vein, though not so openly as the Americans. Suffice it to recall, for example, joint attempts by the United States and China to stifle the People's Republic of Angola, as soon as it came into being.

These are just four examples out of many. But I think they are really enough to demonstrate the practical meaning of the community of many strategic interests of the United States and China which was mentioned by Walter Mondale on his visit to Beijing.

BEIJING POLICE SEIZE DEMONSTRATORS AFTER MONDALE LEAVES

LD022122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] An AP correspondent reports from Beijing that last Saturday, local police seized several dozen participants in the sit-in demonstration outside the gates of the residence of the Chinese authorities and drove them away in an unknown direction. The reporter recalls that these hungry, bedraggled people were seeking work to earn enough for their daily bread and demanding a meeting with PRC Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping. The participants in the demonstration were naively counting on the fact that the Beijing leaders would hear their tale of difficult privations which China's ordinary working people must endure. Such demonstrations started last Tuesday. On that day, several hundred Chinese peasants staged a sit-in strike practically in the very center of Beijing, near Zhongnanhai--the residence of the country's present leaders. At that time the police authorities did not disturb them. Perhaps because at that time U.S. Vice President Mondale was holding talks in Beijing with the Chinese leaders, who probably did not wish to deal with the dissatisfied people literally before the eyes of the American guest. But yesterday Mondale left China and it was decided in Beijing that it was high time to stop the farce being enacted by the political heirs of Mao Zedong playing the uncharacteristic role of champions of democratic order in the country. Order in China, as this report testifies, is established by the police and security services. The author of the cable stressed that the Western journalists who gathered were told rudely by policemen to leave immediately and were forbidden to take photographs of how the Chinese defenders of order dealt with participants in this Beijing demonstration.

ECONOMIC WEEKLY REVIEWS USSR-DPRK TRADE, SOVIET AID

LD291031 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 35 Signed to Press 20 Aug 79 p 20 LD

[V. Borisov article: "Festival of the DPRK Working People"]

[Text] These days the DPRK working people are celebrating the 34th anniversay of Korea's liberation. In August 1945 the Soviet Army defeated Militarist Japan and completed its liberation mission in Korea. Japanese colonial rule, which had brought the Korean people incalculable misfortune and suffering for almost 40 years, was ended. Liberation marked the start of a new epoch in the country's history. For the first time the working people in the northern part of Korea became the masters of their own destiny and were able to build an independent democratic state. The cause of national social liberation, for which the Korean people had courageously struggled for a long time, triumphed.

Under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party the DPRK working people, traveling the path of socialism, have achieved great successes and transformed the appearance of the once backward country. "The Soviet people," reads the greetings message from Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin to Comrades Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok on the 34th anniversary of Korea's liberation, "wholeheartedly hail the fraternal Korean people's achievements in creative labor and wish them new successes in socialist building and in the struggle for the country's peaceful unification."

The Soviet Union and the DPRK are linked by bonds of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. Of special significance for its development is the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries signed in March 1949, as well as the agreements concluded at the same time on commodity turnover and payments and on the granting of credit and technical aid to the Korean side. Commodity turnover between the USSR and the DPRK increased almost eightfold in 30 years (1949-1978) and reached R378 million in 1978. The Soviet Union supplies People's Korea with industrial equipment, machines, instruments, oil and other commodities. The DPRK in turn supplies our country with ferrous metallurgy and chemical industry output, certain non-metallic minerals and individual types of metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing equipment. During this same period 57 different national economic and cultural projects have been constructed in People's Korea with the USSR's economic, scientific and technical assistance, including 33 industrial enterprises which have played an important role in forming and developing socialist industry in the republic.

Comrade Kim Il-song's greetings message to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on the occasion of the festival states: "We always value the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and people and will continue to make every effort for the further fruitful development of these relations."

DEMCHENKO CRITICIZES JAPANESE 'REVIVAL OF MILITARISM'

LD301435 Moscow IZVETIYA in Russian 24 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[M. Demchenko report: "Dangerous Trends"]

[Text] Tokyo-Moscow--We read the following advertisement this summer in the newspaper YOMIURI during a tour of the Japanese islands where our delegation of Soviet press workers had been invited by the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP]. [paragraph continues]

It would have been hard to overlook the advertisement. It took up one-third of a page and the book's title was set in big characters seldom seen in Japanese newspapers.

"'The Minsk Goes Into Battle'--the sequel to the book 'The Soviet Army Has Landed in Japan' has just been published. It relates how 2 years after Japan's occupation by the Soviet Army the Japanese Government which has settled in Shanghai gradually massed in China the Japanese who had found themselves abroad and then organized a landing by them on the shores of occupied Japan. And, early in the morning of 15 April 198... there began a joint battle by American troops and the Japanese liberation army against the Soviet Army...."

Who found it necessary to intimidate the Japanese with the invented "Soviet military threat" and why? Why has the biggest Japanese newspaper (the total circulation of its afternoon and evening editions now exceeds 13 million copies) published in its pages an advertisement for an anti-Soviet opus? We put this question to representatives of the YOMIURI leadership during a conversation in the editorial offices the day after the "sensational" advertisement was published.

Kazuo Yamamoto, chief of YOMIURI's foreign information department, hastened to "dissociate" himself form the advertisement, citing the fact that such materials are placed by the advertising department which does not determine the newspaper's main policy. An unconvincing explanation, to put it bluntly.

"Are not certain forces in Japan remilitarizing the country under cover of a propaganda ballyhoo over the 'Soviet military threat'?"--we asked journalists of the Japanese NHK radio and television corporation during an exchange of opinions.

"I believe that there is no danger at present of a revival of Japanese militarism," Keiichiro Yashiro, NHK's leading political commentator, declared categorically.

"Such arguments are very strange," Koichi Yamamoto, chief of the JSP press publication bureau who was present at this conversation, told us. "How then can one explain the rapid buildup of military potential, the drafting of 'emergency laws' in case of war, the desire to revive the samurai spirit by nationalizing the Shinto temple of Yasukun--the mecca of Japanese militarists--the intentions to revise the peaceful provisions of Japan's Constitution and also the other similar steps by the country's militarist, reactionary forces? The JSP considers the revival of militarism that is being conducted under cover of the 'Soviet military threat' a very dangerous trend and together with other Japanese democratic organizations is mounting a struggle against the country's militarization and in defense of peace."

Yes, Mr Yashiro's optimism really sounded strange against the background of the "White Book on Defense Questions in 1979" prepared by Japan's National Defense Agency and published in all Japanese newspapers.

In its official document the military department also fuels anti-Soviet hysteria despite the fact that, addressing parliament quite recently, Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda declared: "The fueling of passions over the strengthening of USSR naval forces in the Far East and the promotion of the idea that this should be countered by strengthening Japan's defense might are causing extremely serious concern...."

The Foreign Ministry, Nihon Keizai writes, pointed out to the National Defense Agency that "Japan's needless emphasis on the alertness stance with regard to the strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces is fraught with danger."

Of course, there are no fundamental differences between the Foreign Ministry and the National Defense Agency regarding the Japanese ruling circles' general course of increasing the country's military potential. By all accounts the Foreign Ministry rebuked the military department merely for its unnecessary vociferousness in implementing its policy

As we see, the Japanese generals and their supporters required all this to provide a basis for their calls for an arms race in Japan. The National Defense Agency produces its "white books" every year but this is the first time that such a document has included a separate chapter devoted to the possible adoption of a new law extending the powers of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" in the event of emergency circumstances. Japan's democratic public regards this step as a further offensive by the military against the country's present Constitution. The "White Book on Defense Questions in 1979" places emphasis on further building up the Japanese armed forces and equipping them with modern combat materiel, including missile weapons. The efforts of the National Defense Agency's leaders are having a noticeable influence on the government. Confirmation of this is provided, for example, by the state budget for fiscal 1979 prepared by the government and approved by the conservative parliamentary majority whereby 2,094.5 million yen is earmarked for military spending--10.2 percent more than the corresponding expenditure last year.

So far Japan has already implemented four 5-year programs to build up its military potential at Washington's instigation.

All possible praise has recently been lavished on the strengthening of military alliance between Japan and the United States by the Beijing leaders who, following the signing last year of the so-called Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty," are also encouraging the revival of Japanese militarism and broadening bilateral contacts in the military sphere.

"A foreign policy which is not backed by military potential is meaningless for Japan," Ganri Yamashita, chief of the National Defense Agency declares.

The people's masses of Japan are becoming increasingly aware of the serious threat in the revival of militarism hanging over the country. This is convincingly evidenced, for example, by the course of the debate at a regular congress held during our stay in Tokyo of Japan's General Trade Union Council--the country's largest trade union center, uniting approximately 4.6 million people. In their speeches the delegates spoke with unconcealed alarm of the intensification of dangerous militarist trends in the country, as well as the activation of ultraright organizations. The program of struggle adopted by the congress states that the ruling circles are building up Japan's military forces and contemplating the adoption of "emergency legislation"--wartime laws. [paragraph continues]

Under these conditions, the program emphasizes, it is necessary to step up the trade unions' political struggle in order to protect the Japanese people's democratic gains.

"There are forces in Japan advocating the country's remilitarization," Hata, chief editor of ASAHI, one of Japan's biggest newspapers, told, us, "but the majority of Japanese do not want a return to the past."

Touching on relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, S. Hata pointed out that everything is still not running smoothly here. This fact alone, he emphasized, obliges us to make a greater effort to deepen mutual understanding by using the mass media. It is impossible to disagree with that viewpoint. Indeed, the two countries' journalists must work to insure that the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan live as good neighbors, develop comprehensive cooperation in diverse spheres and struggle together for the relaxation of international tension, disarmament and peace. The USSR threatens no one, including Japan, and unswervingly pursues a peace-loving foreign policy course. The propaganda ballyhoo which has now been raised by certain Japanese circles over the invented "Soviet military threat" is to the advantage only of opponents of good-neighborliness between the two countries and of militarists who intend to push Japan onto the path of military adventures. In the past Japan has tried to insure its prosperity with the help of military force. It is well known what that led to.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY ON RESULTS OF YAMASHITA U.S. VISIT

LD291523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under "Commentator's Column" rubric: "Slippery Slope"]

[Text] Yamashita, head of the Japanese military department--the National Defense Agency--has returned from a trip to the United States and Western Europe. His talks at the Pentagon and NATO headquarters are assessed by the peace-loving public as a new step in Japan's involvement in the military-political system of world imperialism.

On his return to Tokyo, the newspaper ASAHI writes, Yamashita stated that his meetings with U.S. Defense Secretary Brown had revealed unity of views regarding "the growth of the Soviet military threat." It was precisely this and nothing else, to judge by official reports, which the National Defense Agency chief also discussed with Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, and NATO Deputy Secretary General Petrignani. This is not the first time that the myth of the "threat from the north" has been used as a smokescreen by Tokyo's revanchist circles. It is bing circulated to bypass the postwar Japanese Constitution which, strictly speaking, forbids the country to possess armed forces. This time an attempt is being made to use these fabrications to justify or at least conceal the course toward the leading capitalist powers' military integration.

In Washington Yamashita discussed with Brown the course of the fulfillment of the accords on "The Main Directions of U.S.-Japanese Cooperation in the Defense Sphere." This document signed in November 1978 marked a qualitatively new stage in relations between Washington and Tokyo staffs for its provides for the first time for joint combat operations by the two countries' armed forces in the event of "emergencies."

At his meeting with Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security aide, the Japanese guest (who recently personally laid the foundation for official contacts between Tokyo and Seoul military circles) discussed the question of developing Japan's military cooperation with South Korea. Brzezinski informed Yamashita of Washington's intention to help Beijing in the "four modernizations," including "scientific and technical aid which may be closely associated with military cooperation."

Not long before Yamashita's trip, reports filtered through to the Japanese press regarding the National Defense Agency's intention to initiate contacts with the ANZUS military bloc which, in addition to the United States, includes Australia and New Zealand. During his stay in Brussels Yamashita agreed to expand the exchange of information between Japan and NATO.

Japan's involvement in the global strategy of world imperialism is pushing it onto the slippery slope of dangerous military adventures, threatens it with international isolation and contradicts the Japanese people's peaceful aspirations and national interests.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TU MEETING ADOPTS JOINT STATEMENT

LD301933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet-Japanese trade union meeting ended in Minsk today. A joint statement was adopted which expresses support for the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter and stresses the need for a further intensification of the struggle by the trade unions of the two countries for the interests of the working people and for peace, disarmament and a relaxation of international tension.

YEPISHEV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTRY AIDE

LD291557 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Reception of Mongolian Guest"]

[Text] On 20 August Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, received Col Gen B. Tsog, Mongolian first deputy defense minister, who has come to the Soviet Union as head of the Mongolian military delegation to take part in the events devoted to the 40th anniversary of the defeat of the imperialist Japanese forces in the Kalkhin Gol region.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

LD031744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Today in the Kremlin, Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to Bandzragch, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Mongolia to the USSR. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the ambassador on his award of the order. This award, he said, is a high evaluation of your personal contribution to the cause of developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and close all-round cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Mongolia.

TARAKI ARRIVES IN USSR EN ROUTE TO HAVANA

LD022321 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, on his way to Havana, the capital of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Moscow yesterday afternoon. The special plane carrying the great leader of the people of the Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, landed around 5:30 Afghan Standard Time at Vnukovo Airport and when our beloved leader alighted from the plane he was warmly welcomed by Barkauskas, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Maltsev, the first deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign affairs; Kozyrev, deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and certain other outstanding personalities of that country; Dr Raz Muhammad Paktin, ambassador, and members of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Moscow, and the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in Moscow, and wreaths of flowers were presented to our beloved leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, by a number of Afghan children.

According to another report, the plane carrying our great and beloved leader, Nur Mohammad Taraki, arrived in Tashkent airport around noon Afghan Standard Time. The great leader of the people of Afghanistan was welcomed at Tashkent airport by Usmankhodzhayev, president of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan SSR and (Sutanov), deputy minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan. He is expected at the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries to be opened in Havana tomorrow.

According to a report received here, the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, and his accompanying delegation, left Moscow for Havana this morning.

TASS Report

LD011446 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 1, TASS--General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki has today arrived in Moscow. He is on his way to Havana to participate in the non-aligned summit conference.

PROGOVERNMENT RALLIES CONTINUE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD311444 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 31, TASS--Meetings and demonstration in which thousands of people took part were held in towns and provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Workers, peasants, students, intelligentsia, representatives of all sections of the popular expressed a resolute support for the gains of the April revolution and social and economic transformations implemented by the people's Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Afghan working people unanimously condemned interference of the forces of imperialism and reaction in the internal affairs of the republic and stressed that the enemies of the April revolution have the aim to undermine the trust of the people in the revolutionary government, to hamper the development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to regain the lost positions.

Meeting of representatives of the clergy are being held. They express a resolute support for the policy of the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and refute allegations of pseudoMoslems and Western propaganda about violations in the sphere of religion in Afghanistan.

VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE'S HONG KONG SPEECH CRITICIZED

LD032022 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

["'Fire Brigade' for Asia?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 3, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The statement made by U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale at Hong Kong, where he made a short stop over after his visit to China, sounded like a final accord to his negotiations with the Beijing leaders on military-political proglems. Walter Mondale devoted this speech mainly to U.S. militaristic plans in Asia and the Pacific Ocean. He said that America would keep up its military power and strengthen its allia es in the region. It followed from the vice-president's further pronouncements that the point in question was not only the preservation, but a considerable increase of the U.S. military power, particularly the strengthening of the Seventh U.S. Fleet which is known to be carrying out the role of Washington's "fire brigade" in the Far East. Mondale said that the fleet would receive new nuclear-propelled submarines, destroyers and warplanes.

Judging by everything, this militaristic program of the United States received full support during Walter Mondale's negotiations with the Chinese leaders. It is not surprising that the U.S. vice-president actually linked the implementation of this programme with the furthering, as he said, of American-Chinese relations.

Walter Mondale tried to present U.S. "military presence" as the "main factor of the peace and security" of Southeast Asian countries and the American-Chinese relations as an "important contribution to stability", in that region of the world.

However, hardly anyone in the Southeast Asian countries will be happy about the voiced claims to American-Chinese responsibility for their security and stability. The concept of these countries relating to the turning of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and progress has nothing in common with U.S. military presence in the region, with foreign interference in their internal affairs, with China's desire for hegemony or her instigations to mutiny.

In backing U.S. military presence in Asia and the Pacific Ocean, the Chinese leaders obviously wish to use it for aggravating the situation in that region. Such an aggravation, they believe, will make it easier for them to carry out their hegemonistic plans. In turn, Washington would not mind to use Chinese hegemonism in its own interests, primarily, the creation of the U.S.-Japan-China triangle, whose contours were becoming ever more distinct already now.

The recent trip undertaken by Ganri Yamashita, head of the Japanese military establishment, to the United States and to the NATO headquarters, showed that Tokyo is deliberately stepping up the expansion of its military potential. A qualitatively new stage has been actually ushered in in Japanese-American military cooperation. It is characterised by the fact that the Japanese Self-Defence Forces have already assumed several auxiliary functions to back the U.S. "military presence" in Asia. If we take into account that the Seoul regime of Pak Chong-hui is coming out ever more actively as a partner of the United States and Japan, it will not be difficult to understand that the created alliance has more than one spearhead and is directed not only towards the South-East, but also against other areas of Asia.

MOSCOW RADIO INTERVIEWS PRK PRESIDENT HENG SAMRIN

BK011156 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 31 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and of the People's Revolutionary Council of the PRK, Heng Samrin, has stopped over in Moscow on his way to Havana. He generously granted an interview to the correspondent of Radio Moscow.

Answering a question on the international significance of the victory of the Kampuchean patriotic revolutionary forces, Heng Samrin said: [begin Heng Samrin recording] The toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which functioned under the instigation of the Beijing expansionists is an active contribution to the defense and consolidation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. It also constitutes a frustration of all perfidious schemes of the Beijing expansionists aiming at expanding into Southeast Asia. This is the stand of our Kampuchean people. [end recording]

Dealing with the situation of and views on the growth of the Soviet-Kampuchean relations, Heng Samrin stressed, among other things: [begin Heng Samrin recording] In response to the long-delayed desire of the Kampuchean people to express their feelings of special fraternal friendship, respect and love to the people of the Soviet Union, today our high-level delegation of Kampuchea arrives for the first time in Moscow, the capital of great leader Lenin. We would like to express profound gratitude to the fraternal Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union for the whole-hearted and sincere support they gave our Kampuchean people at the difficult time when we have just been freed from the bloodstained hands of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. The bonds of militant solidarity and friendship between our two peoples are strengthening, developing and flourishing daily because we have the same ideal, the same view and the same stand, namely: to firmly adhere to Marxism-Leninism, the best and greatest ideology which brings freedom and happiness to the people of the world. [end recording]

PRAVDA PRAISES VIETNAM'S RELATIONS WITH LAOS, KAMPUCHEA

LD311429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Valentin Sharov "Commentator's Column": "Cohesion, Solidarity"]

[Text] Official friendly visits have been made to Laos and Vietnam by a Kampuchean delegation headed by Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation Central Committee and president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. The results are summed up in a joint Lao-Kampuchean communique and Vietnamese-Kampuchean statement.

The talks, which passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, convincingly demonstrated the determination of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos to counterpose strengthening unity and combat solidarity to the forces of imperialism and international reaction and to the Beijing hegemonists, who are trying to delay the process of transformations in those countries.

The peoples of Indochina are not alone in the struggle for independence and freedom. In their statement Vietnam and Kampuchea express deep, sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind for the mighty support for their just cause.

Bourgeois and Beijing propaganda present in a distorted light the question of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Laos. In the communique and statement these fabrications are resolutely rebuffed. Units of the Vietnamese People's Army are in Kampuchea and Laos at their governments' request. The fraternity in arms of those countries' armies is a serious barrier in the path of those who would like to dictate their hegemonist conditions.

The documents on the results of the visits reflect the desire of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos to follow foreign policy lines of peace and cooperation. In particular the Vietnamese-Kampuchean statement speaks of the two sides' readiness to strengthen good-neighborly relations with Thailand and the other Southeast Asian countries.

On the threshold of the forthcoming conference of heads of state and government of nonalined countries, some people are trying to make use of the so-called "Kampuchean question" to complicate the atmosphere in the nonalinement movement. The countries of Indochina give an unambiguous answer to these intrigues: Only the People's Revolutionary Council has the right to represent the Kampuchean people in the nonalinement movement and in international organizations.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are building a new life in complex conditions. They are overcoming difficulties by strengthening combat solidarity among themselves and relying on the international assistance of the fraternal countries of socialism.

VIETNAMESE CP CADRES VISIT USSR 15-28 AUGUST

OW311155 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW

[Text] In implementation of communications plans agreed upon by the CPSU and the VCP, a delegation of VCP cadres led by Vu Quang, vice chairman of the Department of Industry of the VCP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 15 to 28 August.

During their visit, the Vietnamese comrades learned from Soviet party organizations' experiences in implementing 25th CPSU Congress resolutions on the development of the transport and communications sector. The Vietnamese delegation held talks at the Transport and Communications Department of the CPSU Central Committee, at a number of other ministries and departments and at enterprise party organizations of the railroad, road, sea and river transport sectors in Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa.

Comrade Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held cordial, friendly talks with the Vietnamese delegation. Also present at the talks were Comrade Simonov, chief of the Transport and Communications Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Ta Huu Canh, SRV charge d'affaires in the Soviet Union.

PHAM VAN DONG-LED SRV DELEGATION DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR HAVANA

LD011100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Premier Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today left Moscow, where it had made a stopover, for Havana. They will take part in the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON NATO MEETING IN BRUSSELS

Goncharov Commentary

LD312050 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

["NATO: "Sombre Prospects"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Thirty years is quite a long period in human life including childhood, adolescence and youth, as well as a considerable part of mature life. Over this time, people complete their education, work independently quite long, start a family and give life to a new generation.

For the citizens of various countries of Europe, who were born in the year of 1979, the whole forthcoming 30 year period of their life, according to the plans of the leadership of the North Atlantic bloc, is to pass in conditions of preparations for war and stepping up of the arms race. There is no doubt that this is precisely the idea of the future among the NATO leadership--an evidence of this is the conference on the subject NATO in the forthcoming 30 years, which is scheduled to open in Brussels tomorrow.

It will be attended, according to Western press reports, by former commander-in-chief of NATO's combined forces in Europe, American General Haig and his successor, also American General William Rodgers, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, NATO Secretary General Josef Luns and other people well-versed in NATO affairs.

As is seen from the very name of the conference, the NATO figures proceed from the premise that NATO must by all means exist throughout the next 30 years and that the striving of world public for the liquidation of the opposing military blocs shall not materialise. It must be recalled, for that matter, that the socialist countries--members of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation have repeatedly put forward proposals on the liquidation of both military political alliances or, for a start, at least of their military organisations. But each time these proposals were rejected by the Western countries.

There is every indication that any prospect of renunciation of military confrontation, which is fraught with great danger to the destinies of peace in Europe and all over the world, renunciation of the already accumulated mountains of weapons does not suit the NATO leaders. On the contrary, the plans for the future elaborated by them provide for a build-up of military might on an even greater scale and cover ever longer periods of military preparations.

We will recall in this connection at least the main NATO projects of this year alone: The decision adopted in Brussels in spring on drawing up a five-year plan for the development of NATO's military potential, the decision of the military planning committee on prolonging till 1986 the committments of the member-countries of the bloc to increase by three percent annually their military spendings.

The draft long-term NATO defence programme till 1990.

And now the military activity of the North Atlantic bloc is to be discussed in Brussels for 30 years ahead, i.e. up to the year of 2009. This is seen from the agenda of the conference in Brussels published in the Western press.

Special emphasis will be laid on the plans to use nuclear weapons in Europe. We will also note that on the agenda are various versions of the hackneyed "Soviet menace" subject. In other words, in the course of the coming three decades, the Atlanticists intend as before to trumpet about "danger from the East" thus trying to camouflage the real threat to peace stemming from NATO.

The conference opening in Brussels tomorrow is evidence of the fact that in the course of the coming 30 years, NATO intends to be what it has been throughout the 30 years since its founding in 1949--the bulwark of "cold war", the main tool of preparations for military conflicts and the main obstacle in the way of development of peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems.

The Atlantic bloc figures are offering somber prospects to mankind. They are in clear conflict with the interests of people rejoicing at the successes of detente and looking into the future with hope and determination to strengthen peace and security. And rooted in this contradiction is the main vice of the plans that are to be discussed in the NATO meeting in Brussels.

End of Conference

LD032344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1758 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, 3 September--A conference "NATO in the Next 30 Years" has closed here. More than 120 experts and specialists on NATO questions from the member-countries of this military bloc took part in the conference, which was held behind closed doors. During 3 days they were involved in working out a new strategy for the bloc in the coming 30 years. As the local press points out, the conference attached special attention to reviewing NATO's military-strategic problems, especially questions of modernizing nuclear and conventional weapons and cooperation of the NATO countries in the manufacture and standardization of arms.

The conference again heard calls for a stepping up of the arms race and for widening the North Atlantic bloc's sphere of influence. Among others, former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger urged a further arms buildup, using as a cover hackneyed slogans about an alleged existing "Soviet threat." Gen A. Haig, retired supreme commander in chief of NATO's Allied Armed Forces in Europe, calling for open interference by the bloc's member-countries into the affairs of other states, said that "certain powers in Western Europe have interests far beyond the borders of Europe," and that they must play a "positive role" in such parts of the world as the Near East and southern Africa. J. Luns also called for further improvements in nuclear weapons deployed in Europe.

ARTICLE ON NATO'S NUCLEAR PLANS IN EUROPE CITED

LD032340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1844 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

["Preparing To Fool the People"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 3 September--The August issue of the American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS publishes an article by G. Treverton, deputy director of the London International Institute of Strategic Studies, entitled "Nuclear Weapons and the 'Grey Area.'" The article is devoted to NATO's plans to deploy in the countries of Western Europe some new American nuclear arms carriers--the land-based cruise missiles and the mobile Pershing-2 ballistic missile capable of hitting areas deep in the USSR. These plans are designed to adjust the parity in NATO's favor in the field of strategic armaments which was consolidated by the Soviet-American SALT II treaty.

The author of the article does not hide the fact that he himself is a supporter of these plans. This makes all the more noteworthy his admissions about what is behind them and his recommendations for caution in implementing them in order to avoid the same wave of protest from the peoples of Western Europe that occurred during the attempts to adopt the neutron bomb for NATO armament.

Although the Pentagon and NATO justify these plans with references to an invented "Soviet threat" to Western Europe, the author notes that their real mainspring is in problems in relations between participants in the North Atlantic bloc, and in particular the European NATO members' lack of faith in the realiability of U.S. guarantees. They are now trying to convince the West Europeans that it will be easier for the U.S. President to press the "missiles deployed in Europe" button then, for instance, the "missiles on U.S. submarines" button, and thus "defend" them, not holding back from starting a world nuclear war. Treverton does not conceal the fact that such "arguments" are devoid of logic, are aimed solely at emotions and are intended to lessen the contradictions within NATO by developing a new twist in the arms race.

Treverton gives another reason why they are trying so hard to impose the new U.S. military technology on the countries of Western Europe--the timetable for starting up production of new arms programs dictates the need to find a sphere of application and hence buyers for them. Thus a decision which is very serious in its political consequences is in essence being taken at the level of military specialists, the author argues, and continues: "The impression is that NATO is cheerfully moving toward development of new kinds of weapons without demonstrating real interest in arms control. This could mean that the West European leaders will be facing growing political difficulties in their own countries, especially in the FRG."

SUGGESTION FOR FRENCH-GERMAN MILITARY LINKS HIT

LD032010 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

["Ballon d'Essai or something bigger?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 3, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Vladimirov writes:

After marking the International Peace Day on September 1, mankind is remembering the lessons of the Second World War and, thinking of the future, dreams of world without wars or weapons, determined to prevent a third world holocaust.

Against this background, a highly original way of marking the 40 years of the conflict, which took a toll of over 50 million lives, was demonstrated by the statements made these days by two prominent French experts in defense--Alexandre Sanguinetti, former defense minister and former chairman of the Commission for the National Defense of the French National Assembly, and General Georges Buis. Both experts spoke carefully but quite unambiguously for the development of the Franco-West German cooperation in the development of the joint nuclear defense system.

In short, what is meant is a modified (nuclear-missile, this time) version of the very same European defense community whose project was already rejected by the French parliament a quarter of a century ago. Today, according to Sanguinetti-Buis' plans, the French nuclear forces and the industrial potential of West Germany should be brought together for "the joint defense of Europe."

To the "question defense against whom?" the two French experts answer: from the very same "growing Soviet military threat." There is hardly any need to discuss here once again the preposterousness of this propaganda myth, which, undoubtedly, is disbelieved even by the authors of the idea of creating a Franco-West German nuclear alliance.

As it became known, the chancery of the French president dissociated itself from the statements by Sanguinetti and Buis, confirming that the principles of the French defense policy remain unchanged. LE MONDE wrote in this connection: "Lately, the president had many occasions to state that the issue of creating a military Europe is not on the agenda because it is not pressing."

Yet the polemics in the French papers and public circles around the issues of the national defense policy remains unabated. Many agree that the statements by the above-mentioned military experts make "a challenge to France's independence," as well as another ballon d'essai to count those in France who support "a military-integrated Western Europe," including arming West Germany with nuclear weapons.

For Messieurs Sanguinetti and Buis' information certain circles on the other side of the Rhine are rubbing their hands with delight. If such a project does go through, wrote FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, France will have "to give up its special (read: independent and sovereign) role in the Western policy of security." May be this makes the plans of those who sent another of their ballon d'essai?

BRIEFS

FINNISH PEACE PARTISANS IN KIEV--A delegation of the Finnish peace partisans organization recently spent 2 days in Kiev, while touring the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Committee for the Defense of Peace. The representatives of the friendly country called on the Kievskiy Gorispolkom, visited the Vulkan plant, toured Kiev historical monuments and inspected projects. A meeting was held in the Ukrainian Committee for the Defense of Peace. Gonchar, committee chairman, at the meeting spoke to the delegation members--prominent public figures and members of the parliament representing the factions of various political parties of Finland--about the part of the republic's public in the struggle for peace. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 Aug 79 AU]

TASS 'AUTHORIZED TO REFUTE' CLAIMS OF 'INVOLVEMENT' IN KORDESTAN

LD041203 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

["TASS Refutation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 4, TASS--In connection with the known events in Iranian Kordestan, some influential Iranian figures and press media in Tehran are making statements about some "involvement" of the Soviet Union in these events. The newspaper KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL went so far as to allege that "Soviet aircraft had made night flights over Kordestan and dropped weapons and equipment for the rebels".

TASS is authorized to refute categorically the above-said statements as well as the allegation of the KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL newspaper, which is absolutely groundless and is an invention from beginning to end.

CONTINUING SOVIET REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON KORDESTAN EVENTS

Unrest Spreads to Khuzestan

LD311145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Fighting in Kordestan"]

[Excerpts] Tehran, 27 August--Tehran Radio today reported that subunits of the Iranian Armed Forces have mounted an offensive against insurgent positions in the vicinity of Mahabad which is the stronghold of the insurgent movement in the northwest of the country. In a statement for the press the governor general of Kordestan admits that, although government troops have succeeded in seizing a number of populated points in this province, the situation remains exceptionally tense.

The radio and evening newspapers provide the information that the hostilities in Kordestan have brought with them an exacerbation of the situation in a number of regions of other provinces adjacent to Kordestan, and particularly in Kermanshah and Khuzestan where Iran's main oilfields are located. Army units and forces of the local "Islamic militia" are in a state of combat readiness. Arrests of "antigovernment elements" are also being made here.

Tehran Peace Proposals

LD311147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov report under general heading "A Complex Situation"]

[Text] Tehran, 28 August--A detailed report on the arrival in the Iranian capital of a "goodwill delegation" headed by M. Abbas, president of the Revolution Council of Mahabad, the bulwark of the insurgent movement in Kordestan, has been published on the front pages of the newspapers. It has been broadcast repeatedly on the national radio. It is reported that the envoys from Kordestan have met with a number of responsible figures in the government administration, including Deputy Prime Ministers M. Chamran and S. Tabataba'i, and also Ayatollah Taleqani.

As a first step toward ending the military and political confrontation in Kordestan they proposed the following program of peace actions: an immediate and mutual cease-fire over the province's entire territory; the recall from Kordestan of Ayatollah Khalkhali, who is heading the Islamic tribunal to combat the insurgents; the holding of a conference, with full powers, of representatives of the administration and the Kurdish autonomy movement on the question of restoring peace and tranquillity in Kordestan.

At the same time, as it appears from the latest reports, the fighting is continuing in various regions of Kordestan. It is noted that the insurgents have disrupted the main communications in Kordestan and control its remote regions.

Appeals have appeared today on the walls of many Tehran buildings; "No to the fratricidal war in Kordestan! Immediate talks are necessary. There is no time to waste!"

Khomeyni Bans Talks With Insurgents

LD311149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report under general heading "A Complex Situation"]

[Text] Tehran, 28 August--An order was read out on Tehran Radio today from Ayatollah Khomeyni on the dispatch of Hojjatol-Eslam (a holy order) Kermani to Iranian Kordestan for talks with representatives of the local clergy and the command staff of army garrisons, gendarmes and police deployed in that region. The order says that there can be no talks with the insurgents.

Yesterday in Sanandaj the trial was held, under the chairmanship of Hojjatol-Eslam Khalkhali, of a group of persons accused of "counterrevolutionary activity and ties with the old regime." On the court's verdict, 11 people were shot. Today, as the PARS agency reported, Khalkhali sentenced another 20 people to death in Saqqez for "counterrevolutionary activity."

Government troops continue to be sent to the Kordestan region. According to BAMDAD, this morning a tank battalion was sent to Sanandaj from Hamadan.

Interior Minister on Insurgents

LD021830 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 2, TASS--Government troops and units of "Guards of the Revolution," supported by tanks and aviation, began a wide onslaught against the positions of the Kurdish insurgents. Tehran Radio reported that having overcome the rebels' stubborn resistance, the troops captured the town of Bukan and started the disarmament of the local population. Members of the Kurdish Democratic Party in the town have been arrested. Mahabad--the bulwark of the uprising--is still being held by Kurdish detachments. The attack on the city is supported by 100 tanks.

Speaking over the radio, Iran's Interior Minister H. Sabbaghian said Kurdish armed detachments last night attacked government troops' positions at Saqqez and Bastan. On behalf of the government he warned the Kurds for the last time to lay down arms. Under no circumstances, Sabbaghian stated, will the government recognize the Kurdish Democratic Party and agree to negotiate with its leaders.

Speech by Shari'at-Madari

LD022324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, the prominent Iranian religious leader, made a speech in Tehran to public and political figures of the new regime. He expressed a serious concern about the development of the situation in Iran. Touching on the situation in Iran's Kordestan, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari again came out for a peaceful solution to the Kurdish problem. Moderation in action, said he, is now more necessary than at any other time.

Tudeh Letter Cited

LD032350 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A letter from the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran, Tudeh, has been published in the papers KEYHAN and BAMDAD.

Pointing out the complicated situation that has arisen in the country, the party warns that, if the forces devoted to the cause of the revolution do not manage to curb reaction, the Iranian revolution could be turned back. The closure of a number of papers and magazines, including the press organ of the Tudeh Central Committee, the paper MARDOM, programs on party representatives in other towns and provinces of the country, attacks on members of parties and their adherents, including the execution without trial in Kermanshaha of two Tudeh members who had no connection with the extremist groups and events in Kordestan--all this shows that the actions of the right-wingers are directed absolutely not against reaction and the supporters of the shah's regime.

It is precisely American imperialism, Zionism and the agents of the shah's regime, who have lost their provileges in Iran, who are sowing discord among the people of Iran and are striving to create a political crisis in the country and unleash civil war, the Tudeh Party letter says.

In our view, the letter says, the Kurdish question is not a problem of yesterday or today. The problem of Iranian Kordestan has complicated historical, geographical and national roots. The only rational solution to the problem is to grant the Kurds autonomy within the context of the territorial integrity and the national unity of Iran. The People's Party of Iran is ready to exert all its efforts and to do all it can to achieve a peaceful solution to the Kurdish problem. With this aim, it proposes an immediate cessation of military action by both parties, a cessation of the activity of the revolutionary courts and the holding of talks aimed at working out a political solution to the problem.

The People's Party of Iran has always been the most consistent struggler against American imperialism, Zionism and the Pahlavi regime. We are proud of the fact that for a long time our party was the only force uniting all Iranian fighters against American imperialism. The letter contains a demand for an end to the oppression of the Tudeh Party, a removal of the ban on MARDOM and other papers, for an order to be given to revolutionary judges and other responsible bodies that the party's activity's be protected by law from attacks and assaults by extremist groups, (?SAVAK agents) and reaction.

Rebels Suffer Heavy Losses

LD040734 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 3, TASS--The general offensive of government troops on the positions of the Kurd rebels, who are coming out for the granting of national autonomy to this region, is continuing in Iranian Kordestan. Regular Iranian troops and detachments of the "Guards of the Revolution" are carrying on military operations with the support of tanks, artillery and aircraft. As reported by Tehran Radio, the rebels are suffering heavy losses. Having overcome the Kurds' stubborn resistance, the government troops today captured the town on Piranshahr, and also entered the suburbs of Mahabad. The religious leaders of that town addressed a message of Ayatollah Khomeyni accusing the authorities of "annihilating the Kurds." An armour brigade from Hamadan, according to the radio, is engaged in heavy fighting and pushing towards the town of Baneh. The brigade enjoys the air cover of helicopters. Helicopters and aircraft, according to the station, are dropping leaflets over Kurd settlements containing the demand to lay down arms and help the army to destroy the leaders of the Kurd Democratic Party of Iran.

Troops Enter Mahabad

LD031212 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 3, TASS--As was reported by the news agency PARS, Iranian governmental troops, having broken resistance of the Kurdish insurgents, entered the town of Mahabad. Using aviation and artillery, armed forces of Iran bombard insurgent bases in other areas of Iranian Kordestan.

[Moscow TASS in English at 2135 GMT on 3 September adds: "Iran's governmental troops, backed by tanks and aircraft, captured the city of Mahabad this afternoon, the city has been for several months under the control of the units of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran. At the same time, [words indistinct] reports, the armour brigade from Hamadan entered the city of Baneh overwhelming the resistance of Kurdish rebels. Kasemlu, general secretary of the Kurdish Democratic Party, with a troup of his supporters, and religious leader of the Iranian Kurds Hoseyni have left the town."]

BAZARGAN REPORTEDLY ASKS TO RESIGN AS PRIME MINISTER

LD010930 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 1, TASS--Iranian Prime Minister M. Bazargan in his television appearance here last night said that he had sent to Ayatollah Khomeyni a message requesting to relieve him of the duties of the head of government. M. Bazargan offered Khomeyni to head the cabinet of ministers himself or to ask somebody else to do so.

In his message, the head of government said that incessant criticisms against the government and himself are the cause which promoted him to ask for resignation.

This is already the second resignation request made by M. Bazargan to Khomeyni.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO INTIMIDATE ARAB STATES WILL FAIL

LD012310 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] U.S. President Carter in a conversation with a group of correspondents, indicated once again that he does not exclude U.S. military intervention in the gulf area if the Arab countries use their oil as a political weapon. Many observers point out that this pronouncement is proof of the continued pressure campaign on the Arab oil-producing countries, which are protesting the separate capitulatory agreements imposed on the Middle East by Washington.

Washington is raving mad since Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain firmly intend to adhere to the Baghdad resolution obliging the Arabs to confront with all their might the Camp David deals that contradict the Arabs' chief demands, namely, the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories and the restoration of legitimate Palestinian rights, including their right to establish their state.

American politicians have not been able to blur the awareness of these states by their latest maneuvers, which attempt to demonstrate that the United States intends to change its stand. It is known that the finale to that drama was the resignation of Andrew Young, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, over his meeting with the PLO representative.

This scandal has once again demonstrated the firm policy of the United States in supporting Israel and its expansionist designs in the Middle East. Now the United States is afraid of the reaction of the Arab world, especially on the part of the Arab oil-producing states. Nevertheless, threatening the use of force cannot force those countries to give up their just stand and bow before harsh, arbitrary, U.S. acts. It should be mentioned that these countries are not alone since the peace-loving forces in the world are following events in that area. Furthermore, the leaders of Saudi Arabia and other gulf states have shown that they will never succumb to the policy of intimidation and threats.

U.S. ASSISTANT DEFENSE SECRETARY ARRIVES IN CAIRO

LD011926 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 1, TASS--U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence David McGiffort arrived here to complete talks with the ARE leadership on broadening military cooperation between the USA and Egypt.

As is known, in the course of the first round of talks, which ended a fortnight ago, the sides discussed the types and number of U.S. arms, which Washington will supply to Cairo within the framework of the loan of 1,500 million dollars granted to Egypt. According to press reports, the Pentagon has already given consent to equip the Egyptian Armed Forces with 35 Phantom fighter bombers, a considerable number of armour, rockets and other types of modern weapons.

It is indicative that visiting the USA at present is Chief of the General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces Badawi, who arrived here in order to familiarize himself "in place" with the combat equipment, methods of military training in the USA and the course of training Egyptian pilots to fly U.S.-made war planes.

The recently sharp intensification of the U.S.-Egyptian talks on military issues is evidence of the intention of the U.S. ruling circles to speed up the implementation of the plan of turning Egypt into its Middle East policeman instead of the collapsed shah's regime in Iran.

ISRAEL AFFIRMS DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE ACTIONS IN LEBANON

LD021758 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Amman, September 1, TASS--Israel is not going to give up its aggressive policy with regard to Lebanon. Israel's military representative said today in Tel Aviv that the Israeli Army preserves the right of dealing preventive strikes at the Lebanese territory. He cynically declared that the Israeli Army supported, is supporting and will continue giving every assistance to Lebanese separatists that got entrenched in the south of Lebanon. Israeli military representatives alleged that Lebanese separatists do not have the sufficient firepower for "self-defence".

NICARAGUA RECOGNIZES PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

LD010813 Moscow TASS in English 0711 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 1, TASS--The Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua has officially recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This has been reported in Havana by Foreign Minister of Nicaragua Miguel D'Escoto who attends here the current meeting of foreign ministers of the states, members of the nonalignment movement.

MANAGUA RALLY HONORS SANDINIST REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

LD022352 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Managua, September 2, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov reports:

A week of commemoration for the fighters of the Sandino National Liberation Front, who fell in the battles for toppling Somoza's dictatorial regime, ended with a mammoth rally in Revolution Square of the Nicaraguan capital. Some 50,000 residents of Managua attended the meeting. They came to the Palace of Revolutionary Heroes with the red-black flags of the Liberation Front, with posters and streamers. "All for the Defence of the revolution!: "The People and army are One!" "The counter-revolution will not pass!" the participants chanted.

The meeting was addressed by member of the guiding council of the Sandino National Liberation Front, Minister of the Interior of Nicaragua, Thomas Borge.

The meeting over, the Sandino People's Army, created after the overthrow of the dictatorship, held its first parade. Taking part in the march passed in Revolution Square were infantry, artillery and engineering troops, units of antiaircraft defence, armoured troops as well as the Sandino air force.

GORSHKOV, CUBAN NAVY COMMANDER MEET IN CRIMEA

LD031603 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 79 p 1 LD

["Correspondent" Capt 2d Rank L. Buchinskiy report: "Cuban Sailors in Sevastopol"]

[Text] Sevastopol--Vice Admiral A. Santamaria Cuadrado, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and commander of the Revolutionary Navy of Cuba, and the people accompanying him are in our country on an official visit at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy. The Cuban comrades visited the hero-city of Sevastopol and the ships of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, who is in the Crimea, has received Vice Admiral A. Santamaria Cuadrado.

SOVIET DELEGATION TO ECUADOR INAUGURATION RETURNS HOME

LD301653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A Soviet delegation led by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Ecuador 15 August. Fifteen participated in the ceremony of the handover of presidential power in that country.

EXPERT CITES POOR STATE OF RUSSIAN-AZERBAIJANI TRANSLATION

LD031101 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Aug 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Doctor of Philological Sciences B. Tairbekov, professor at the S.M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University, under the rubric "A Specialist's Opinion": "A Certain Profession: On Some Problems in Translation Work in the Republic"]

[Text] The materials of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum which discussed the tasks of the republican party organization in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" place key, acutely topical problems at the center of attention. One of these is the state of translation work in the republic.

Translation work, being a powerful lever for economic and cultural contacts and an inexhaustible source of enrichment and growth of national self-awareness, has been developed at an accelerated rate and on a wide scale in Azerbaijan in the years of Soviet power. Translation, which today, in the conditions of building communism, insures the exchange of the achievements of the spiritual culture of that new historical community of people--the Soviet people--plays an exceptionally important role in the processes of interpenetration and mutual enrichment of cultures and in the fraternal unity of the peoples of the USSR.

The significance of translations from Russian into Azerbaijani and from Azerbaijani into Russian is particularly great. Much has been done in translating the classics of Marxism-Leninism and works of sociopolitical, scientific, educational and artistic literature and in compiling dictionaries. But what has been achieved cannot and must not hide serious shortcomings. Here are some lines from the report at the plenum by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee:

"More attention must be devoted to training translator cadres, especially for sociopolitical literature. Meanwhile, the situation in this sector is very disturbing. The shortage of experienced translators has a negative effect on the quality of materials published. Existing forms of training in the republic's VUZes have become outmoded and need to be radically improved. Our scientists are also working poorly in this direction. As yet there is no Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of sociopolitical terminology in the republic and no textbook has been written on methods in translating from Russian into Azerbaijani and from Azerbaijani into Russian. In general, translators are trained by the Azerbaijan State University. In the last 4 years 27 people have obtained diplomas, but only four are working in their speciality."

Bitter words, but true. They hit the nail on the head as far as we translators and students of translation are concerned. There are indeed many flaws in translations of sociopolitical literature; materials for the mass information and propaganda media are sometimes translated unintelligibly and colorless cliches and clumsy turns of phrase litter the style of translated journalism. The state of affairs regarding translated artistic literature is also poor. The quality of translations leaves much to be desired. To judge from publications, as before, no thought is applied to selecting and publishing in Azerbaijani world and Russian classics and Soviet literature. Central and local publishing houses rarely make use of Azerbaijani translators who write Russian. Translations carried out directly from the original have not become the norm: Writer-translators who speak foreign languages and the languages of the peoples of the USSR are rare in the republic. Translations of scientific and technical literature are full of flagrant errors; for the most part they clutter up the Azerbaijani language, rather than enriching it. [paragraph continues]

Also, things are not well with translations of educational and methodological literature: "Authors" who pass off as their own work distorted translations and superficial versions of textbooks and schoolbooks, in particular for higher education, work side by side with us. Finally, there is no reasonably organized system for translations of state, legislative and juridical acts, departmental literature and business documents. Alas, the problem of the "automation" of translation has not gone past the stage of vague theoretical discussions.

Let us confess, also, that the development of translation work in our republic is held up by stagnation in terminological work. The standard of this work is visibly lagging behind the demands of the scientific and technical revolution. Let us state frankly: there are specialists working in specific sectors of the economy, science and culture who do not know their sector's elementary concepts in Russian and display helplessness in setting them out in Azerbaijani. Translators need good bilingual and multilingual terminological dictionaries and other literature. But Azerbaijani linguists (let us be self-critical) are mainly engaged in questions far removed from the problems of language policy, terminology and translation. Nor do representatives of other social sciences much favor sociolinguistic problems. That is why the republic's public is practically cut off from the discussion of these problems. Apparently the Terminological Committee created under the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, which has acted as registrar of events for a number of years, is not capable of influencing word creation and translation work. This sector of work is practically left to take its course.

It will soon be more than 30 years since I started work in the Azerbaijan State University, and I cannot say our VUZ trains first-rate translators. It is necessary, stresses the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Developing Higher Education and Improving the Quality of Specialist Training" to strengthen the role of the chair of the main unit in the VUZ, determining the content and unity of the training, scientific and educational process. At the same time, we do not have a chair of translation, although the newspapers were writing that one is to be created 15 years ago. Is it surprising that for exactly the same length of time the writer of these lines has been trying in vain to include in publishing plans the publication of textbooks on the methodology of translation from Russian into Azerbaijani and from Azerbaijani into Russian? It is something, as they say, that 5 years ago it was possible to publish by means of departmental procedure the sole textbook for senior pupils--"Philosophical Problems of Translation Science (a gnoseological analysis)." Never mind textbooks, there are not even study programs in the main courses--"Introduction to Translation Science," "History of Translation" and "The General Theory of Translation," which should be read at the university and in teaching institutes (where, by the way, there are again no translation chairs).

We look with envy toward the fraternal Ukraine or Uzbekistan, where they have succeeded in establishing their own scientific schools. In Tashkent University, where I am sent every year on the recommendation of the Higher Degree Commission as a member of the Special Council for the Single [Razovyy] Defense of Dissertations on Translation Science, a translation chair has already been operating successfully for a long time, a translation department exists and there is talk of developing it into a faculty. An extensive training, educational, scientific and theoretical literature is published in translation in Uzbek. The Uzbekistan Writers Union publishes periodical collections entitled "The Skill of Translation." We too have translation scientists. About 15 candidates' dissertations and one sole doctor's dissertation (the author's) in the theory and practice of translation have been submitted to date. However, even these small forces are scattered.

We do have skillful translators. But they too are scattered. They are separated by different institutes, educational institutions, scientific organizations, publishing houses and editorial offices, creative unions and so forth. Translators' posts are provided for on departmental staffs, and where none are designated, translations are entrusted to other specialists, sometimes without adequate qualifications. Not infrequently, translations are entrusted to occasional people who, guided not by a professional calling, but by selfish motives, discredit the profession. As has already been written of more than once, enterprises, institutions, organizations and so forth are forced to be led by the nose by these people.

The profession of translator is in essence united. At the same time, the narrow specialization noted above prevents the comprehensive centralized training of specialists in translating, taking into account their common professional features. The training of translators from Near Eastern languages (Arabic, Persian, Turkish) at the Azerbaijan State University pursues narrow departmental goals. The 50-Letiye USSR Institute, being a teaching VUZ, trains teachers, and not translators from West European languages. It is particularly intolerable that there is no educational institution (faculty or department) in the republic for training specialists in translation from Russian and Azerbaijani. In this connection Comrade G.A. Aliyev's report proposes a realistic and effective action program.

"In order to improve the quality of translations of the most crucial materials we must think about creating an operational organ--a translations council--under AZERINFORM, on a voluntary basis. The inclusion in the council of specialists in the social, natural and technical sciences of highly qualified translators and editors will make it incumbent on them to participate actively in translating and editing particularly crucial materials. An institute of trainee translators must be created attached to the editorial offices of newspapers, radio and television made up of the most able young people studying in faculties of journalism and philology. It is also expedient to begin specializing in translation not from the third year, but from the first year at the university. This will help students to fully master the methods and habits of translating in both directions--from Russian into Azerbaijani and vice versa."

We are deeply disturbed by the concern of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee that work in the sphere of translation in the republic does not satisfy present-day requirements. This concern is exacerbated by the lack of translation workers in the face of the sharp increase in the volume and all-round development of translation work. In the middle of the last century, K. Marx and F. Engels, in "The Communist Manifesto," noted that the "fruits of individual nations' spiritual activity are becoming common property. National bias and limitation are becoming increasingly impossible." Our 20th century is the "century of translation." The profession of translator is, without exaggeration, becoming a mass profession, like that of a driver (which itself, however, was relatively rare even within our generation's memory.

In the republic today we need simply--in the poet's metaphor--"post horses of enlightenment" who have to do with the translation of the written text (business, scientific, educational, journalistic or artistic). But tomorrow we will require (there is a need for) simultaneous interpreters (including polyglot interpreters) to service multilingual forums (as was noted at the plenum, our republic is more and more frequently becoming the site of major international and all-union sociopolitical events). We need guide interpreters, secretary translators, foreign correspondent translators, "dramatist" translators (in dubbing and subtitling movies and television movies), engineer translators, specialists in machine translation and so forth. The pooling of translators' forces, the need to create a harmonious system for training them and concern for their daily professional growth naturally require a state approach. [paragraph continues]

A single department is needed; authorized to resolve all questions connected with terminology and translation and fully and wholly responsible for that sector of work.

Such a department--say, a committee on terminology and translation attached to the republican council of ministers (Azerbaijan SSR Translation Committee)--could carry out in a planned way the centralization of translation and terminological work, the pooling of translators' forces and the elaboration, based on existing legislation and taking into account scientific recommendations, a thesis on the translators's profession.

If you think about it, we have the necessary forces and resources, only in the form of five fingers spread out departmentally. The task is to form them into a single fist.

One last thing. The Translation Committee must have a press organ--the journal TERDZHUMECHI (TRANSLATOR)--for publishing (in Azerbaijani and Russian) official reports, recommendations and materials on the theory and practice of translation. And if the creation of a translation committee may be a long-term matter, the publication of a journal (even if not every month at first) is a question which, in my view, brooks no delay.

ROLE OF MINORITY LANGUAGES, LITERATURE IN GEORGIA NOTED

LD031239 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Aug 79 P 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM article: "Native Language Lessons"]

[Text] The native language is the first knowledge a person begins to acquire when he enters the world of people.

Party concern for improving the teaching of this subject in the general educational school is concern for the harmonious development of young citizens; the future builders of communism. Culture, as the sum total of knowledge and moral experience; is inseparable from real social practice. The party sees lessons in the native language and literature at the general educational school as lessons in civic mindedness and as an effective means of molding a spiritually rich individual occupying active life stances.

The 25th CPSU Congress set the education organs the major task of improving the training and education process, whose solution demands an improvement in the standard of teaching of all school subjects, including native language and literature. The attainment of this goal is served by a large complex of measures outlined by a number of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, including the 22 December 1977 resolution "On Further Improving the Training and Education of General Education School Students and Their Preparation for Labor."

Our republic's party organization is constantly focusing attention on this task. The Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers 10 April 1979 resolution "On the State of Georgian Language and Literature Teaching in the Republic's Educational Establishments and Measures To Improve it," like the 10 July 1973 Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers resolution devoted to the teaching of Russian; makes heightened demands concerning the organization of the whole business of teaching the native language and literature in Georgian SSR general education schools.

The tasks facing the collectives of general educational schools in our multinational republic should be viewed in the light of these important party documents.

The consistent implementation by the Communist Party and Soviet Government of Lenin's nationalities policy, as enshrined in the USSR Constitution, and party and state concern for the flourishing of all nations and nationalities in our country have led to the development of the languages and cultures of the peoples living in the Georgian SSR. It is a fact of tremendous sociopolitical significance that teaching the republic's educational establishments is conducted in Georgian, Russian, Abkhaz, Ossetic, Azerbaijani and Armenian, and that mass editions of newspapers and journals and political, artistic, scientific, popular science and methodological literature are published in these languages and radio and television programs broadcast in them.

Cultural exchange among the fraternal peoples living in the Georgian SSR has become a norm and rule of our life. National sections and associations of creative unions of writers, composers, artists, architects and journalists are operating in Abkhazskaya ASSR and Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast; and the Russian, Abkhaz, Armenian and Ossetian theaters operate alongside Georgian theaters. In the republic's capital--ancient multinational Tbilisi--there are regular 10-day festivals of Abkhaz and South Ossetian literature and art, artistic exhibitions and theater tours which acquaint the broad public with the socialist cultural achievements of the peoples living in the Georgian SSR. Indicative are the republic party and government's concern for the development of all national groups of the population, however small. A good example is the well-known Georgian CP Central Committee 26 March 1974 resolution devoted to the republic's Kurdish population. Devoting special attention to children and young people and to matters of everyday life, education and culture, it predetermined the implementation of a number of significant social measures.

The republic party and government's concern for the development of the fraternal peoples' culture is an integral part of the comprehensive program of measures being implemented in Georgia to further boost and develop the republic's economy and culture and increase its contribution to all-union achievements. The peoples linked to the Georgian people by many centuries of cultural and historical commonality are actively participating in the republic's social production and contributing to progress in all areas of production, creative and cultural activity. It is for this reason that the development of their national cultures is a matter of paramount, state importance and all Georgian SSR working people want it to succeed. It is in this direction that party organs and ministries and departments in the republic are operating, guided by the aforementioned party Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers resolutions. Recently, the Abkhazskiy and Yugo-Osetinskiy obkoms adopted resolutions "On the State of and Measures To Improve Further the Teaching and Study of the Abkhaz Language and Literature in the Autonomous Republic's Educational Establishments" and "On the State of and Measures To Improve Further the Teaching and Study of the Ossetic Language in the Oblast"; and the Georgian SSR Ministry of Education adopted a resolution on the state of native-language teaching in the republic's Azerbaijani and Armenian schools.

When you look at these important documents you experience a sense of legitimate pride. They stem from an awareness of the fact of Soviet reality enshrined in the USSR Constitution that in the Soviet country every nationality in the community of socialist nations has equal opportunities of development. An example of this too is the life of the working people of the Georgian SSR autonomies and of the Azerbaijani and Armenian population.

Thus, in Abkhazskaya ASSR, oblast and rayon papers and literary and artistic and methodological journals are published in the Abkhaz language and the "Alashara" Publishing House publishes social, political, educational, methodological and artistic literature.

The radio and television broadcast in Abkhaz and at the Abkhaz A.M. Gorkiy State University, which recently entered its first year, lectures are given in Abkhaz on Abkhaz language and literature, philosophy, history, economics, geography, biology and pedagogy; and teachers of the native language and literature, as well as primary grade and kindergarten and creche teachers are trained. In addition to their teaching activity the university's faculties conduct scientific research work and create educational and methodological literature.

There are also eloquent instances of the development of the Ossetic language and literature in Yugo-Osetinskiaya Autonomous Oblast. And a great deal is done here for the further development of the national language in publishing and journal and newspaper activity, the activity of mass news media and the work of scientific research and pedagogical institutions. The classic works of Marxism-Leninism are published in Ossetic, as are the best works of world, Russian and Georgian literature and of the other fraternal peoples of the USSR, linguistic research, dictionaries and the selected works of Ossetian literature in 12 volumes.

A great deal is being done to improve the teaching of native languages in the republic's Azerbaijani and Armenian schools. The skills of teachers of Armenian in the 4th-10th grades of Armenian schools are being improved. In the republic's Azerbaijani schools the native language is taught by more than 1,100 specialists with higher education--mainly graduates of Azerbaijani language and literature faculties at the Tbilisi A.S. Pushkin, Baku and Kirovabad state pedagogical institutes.

To raise the standard of teaching and study of the native language and place it on a par with the demands of the time and tasks of social development--this is the purpose of the aforementioned documents.

On 7 August 1979 the Georgian CP Central Committee examined the question of improving the teaching and study of native languages in the republic's Abkhaz, Ossetian, Azerbaijani and Armenian general educational schools and adopted an appropriate resolution. The Georgian CP Central Committee approved the measures outlined by the Abkhazskiy and Yugo-Osetinskiy obkoms and the Georgian SSR Ministry of Education aimed at further improving the teaching of native languages in national schools. A number of ministries and departments and scientific and scientific pedagogical institutions in the republic were instructed to examine the proposals of the Abkhazskiy and Yugo-Osetinskiy obkoms and Georgian SSR Ministry of Education on further improving the teaching and study of native languages in national schools. The Georgian SSR ministries of education and higher and secondary specialized education must constantly improve the system for improving the skills of teachers of Abkhaz, Ossetic, Azerbaijani and Armenian; enhance the responsibility of VUZ professors and teachers for the quality of the training of teachers of native language and literature; pay special attention to the ideological, moral and esthetic aspects of the education of schoolchildren through the medium of the native language and literature and the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, communist conviction, civic maturity, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

The resolution compels Georgian CP obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya ASSR councils of ministers and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast and republic city and rayon soviet ispolkoms to intensify control of the implementation of measures to intensify control of the implementation of measures to further improve the teaching and study of native languages in national schools.

The Georgian CP Central Committee expresses confidence that the improvement of the organization of the study of native languages will serve to further develop fraternal friendship and cooperation and strengthen the sociopolitical unity of the peoples of our republic.

...Once again September is almost upon us. Thousands and thousands of children, adolescents and young men and women will be entering the republic's educational establishments 1 September and will be nestling close to the inexhaustible source of knowledge, the native language, literature and history.... And from the very first day of the new academic year pedagogical collectives and people's enlightenment and education workers, all who study and teach, must embark on the practical implementation of the noble task set by the party of giving students greater access to the treasure house of native languages.

MUSCOVITES PAY LAST RESPECTS TO WRITER SIMONOV

LD311850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] People in the Soviet capital today paid their last farewell to Konstantin Simonov, ardent patriot, communist, and outstanding Soviet writer whose creative work was connected with the theme of defense of the Soviet motherland. He died on Tuesday after a grave, prolonged illness.

The Central Club of Writers where Simonov's body is lying in state is draped with black crepe. On the red ribbon are the Gold Medal Hammer and Sickle of Hero of Socialist Labor, orders and other awards with which the writer was decorated for his service to the motherland.

There are many wreaths in the hall. On the ribbon of one of them is the signature: "To Konstantin Simonov from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers".

Solemn music sounds. Aleksey Kosygin, Mikhail Suslov, and other Soviet party and state leaders take turns in the guard of honor.

Thousands of Muscovites came to pay the last homage to Simonov out of love and respect for the writer whose books recorded the grim and lofty truth of the people's exploits in the struggle against fascism, served and will continue serving the cause of communist construction in our country.

The urn with K. Simonov's ashes will be installed at the Novodevichyy Cemetery in Moscow. In the guard of honor are Comrades Grishin, Kosygin, Suslov, Demichev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin. The funeral vigil was also kept by deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, eminent figures of literature, science and culture, Soviet military leaders, representatives of the public, and members of the commission for the organization of the funeral.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

DEPUTY GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER SPEAKS ON ACHIEVEMENTS

LD021955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tomorrow is the All-Union Day of Workers in the Oil and Gas Industry, the professional holiday of oil and gas field workers, underground drilling workers and builders of underground pipelines. Our correspondent invited Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Dinkov, first deputy USSR minister of the gas industry, to speak at the microphone. [Begin recording]

[Dinkov] Workers in the gas industry are celebrating their professional holiday with new achievements to fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan and the tasks of the current year in carrying out gas extraction and the supply of gas to the national economy. Gas is now widely used in our country. It is used by the population as a fuel: 170 million people in our country use gas. It is difficult to imagine how we could develop at the rate we are without the help of the gas industry, particularly in the chemical industry, the production of mineral fertilizers, in ferrous metallurgy, nonferrous metallurgy and metal working.

[Correspondent] The consumption of gas in the national economy is on the increase, so this requires that more gas be extracted from underground sources.

[Dinkov] Yes, all work is aimed at supplying more and more gas to the national economy. This year we are reaching the lower level specified by the 25th party congress, and will extract 405,000 million cubic meters of gas. We are fulfilling the plans for gas extraction, and in the first 8 months of this year the plan for gas extraction was exceeded by 2,500 million cubic meters. All this, of course, has not been achieved easily because the geography of gas extraction has changed substantially. The main sources of gas in our country are now in the east--in Western Siberia--areas which are quite difficult from the climatic point of view.

[Correspondent] It is interesting that one of the chief tasks, not only for this year but also for the near future, is to bring new fields, primarily the Urengoy gas field in the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast, up to the planned capacity.

[Dinkov] Yes, the Urengoy field is one of the most important in the world. It already supplies up to 70 million cubic meters of gas per day. During the next 2-3 years we must bring this field up to planned capacity. The field will then produce as much gas as the entire country did some 5 years ago. [end recording]

USSR TO PRODUCE 600 MILLION TONS OF OIL IN 1979

LD032308 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] This year, about 600 million tons of oil will be produced in the Soviet Union. The production of natural gas is growing more quickly than planned. The statement published by the State Planning Committe in Moscow stresses that in the production of oil and the pace of the development of that industry the Soviet Union is tops in the world. The increase in oil production in the last 3 years alone was over 80 million tons.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO STAVROPOLSKIY CANAL BUILDINGS

LD311802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The third stage of the Great Stavropol Canal is being commissioned today.

The waters of the Kuban River are going to come to the most drought-ridden parts of the kray 1 year ahead of schedule.

A message of greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to those who participated in the construction of the canal has been read out to a big meeting of builders, grain growers and land improvers. The message says:

Dear comrades: The report of the successful fulfillment of socialist pledges in the ahead-of-schedule completion of the building of the third stage of the Great Stavropol Canal has been received at the CPSU Central Committee with great satisfaction. I congratulate you cordially on this remarkable labor victory. The arduous work of the workers, engineers and technicians, water conservation organizations, tunnel drillers and other builders has made it possible to erect a complex of sophisticated hydrotechnical installations. The length of the canal has reached 260 km.

The ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the can's third stage makes it possible to develop a year ahead of schedule a series of projects to build irrigation systems on an area of 150,000 hectares in the most drought-ridden parts of Stavropolskiy, a major zone for the production of grain and fine-fleeced sheep.

The advent of irrigation will improve the fertility of the soil. It will have a beneficial effect on the consolidation of the economy in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the transformation of the social and cultural aspect of the villages and on the well-being of the Soviet people.

I wish to express my certainty that the land improvers and all people working in the kray's agricultural sector will strive assiduously to transform Stavropolskiy Kray into an area of highly intensive irrigated agriculture and will insure the achievement of high yields of grain, fodder and other agricultural crops on the irrigated lands. I wish you, dear comrades, good health and more labor successes.

IZVESTIYA DISCUSSES ROLE OF TARGETED PROGRAMS IN NEW SECTION

LD311035 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 August 1979 morning edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Economic Consultations" a 1,100-word unattributed article under the heading "The Statewide Targeted Program." The article, in a "new section in which readers' questions are answered by leading specialists of the USSR Gosplan, Gossnab and State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and other departments and scientists," notes the role of "targeted comprehensive programs" in long-term state plans, as a means of "improving all planning work." The article outlines the features and functions of statewide targeted programs.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 31 AUG-2 SEP

LD030708 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 31 August through 2 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

31 August

Grain crops have been reaped on half a million hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast. This is one quarter of the total area to be harvested. Some 1.7 million hectares are under grain crops in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. To date a quarter of this area has been laid in swathes. A total of 500,000 tons of wheat, rye and barley have been delivered to elevators and storage points in Saratovskaya Oblast. Machine operators have started harvesting millet. [0500 GMT]

The harvesting of buckwheat has been started in Belorussia. The harvest of this crop is considerably higher than last year. [1130 GMT]

Warm and sunny weather has set in after prolonged rains in Altayskiy Kray. Cereals have so far been reaped on 2 million hectares; nearly half of this has been threshed.

Harvesting is nearing an end in Kirgizia; only 50,000 hectares are left. Penzenskaya Oblast farmers report that they have completed the cutting of early grain crops today.

Farmers of Udmurtskaya ASSR intend to sell the state more grain crops than last year. Already over 150,000 tons grain, which is 70 percent of their pledge, have been delivered to the granaries. [1200 GMT]

In the Ukraine today grain crop growers started the mass sowing of winter crops. The rate of harvesting work is increasing with each day on the Kazakhstan virgin lands. In the past 24 hours grain was out on an area exceeding 860,000 hectares and threshing from windrows done on 400,000 hectares. The virgin land cereal growers are working in complex conditions. Frequent rains, temperature fluctuations and thick and at times lodged grains are complicating work. The tactic of harvesting is changed as appropriate. Kazakhstan crop farmers are now cutting on the 14th million hectare. [1400 GMT]

1 September

Farmers of Belorussia and Moldavia are starting the mass sowing of winter crops today. In Belorussia they will occupy over 1 million hectares and half this area will be under rye. In Moldavia the greater part of the area will be allotted to a new selection of wheat of the semidwarf type. [0500 GMT]

2 September

Mass harvesting of potatoes began today in Ryazanskaya Oblast over an area of no more than 100,000 hectares. The harvest is to be completed in 20 days. [0900 GMT]

The mass lifting of beet has begun in Lipetskaya Oblast. Some 2 million tons of beet are to be dispatched to sugar refineries this year. [1445 GMT]

Winter crops in Volgogradskaya Oblast will occupy 1.7 million hectares.

Out of this 1.5 million hectares will be sown for grain crops and the remainder for fodder. Sowing is now in full swing in all the rayons of the oblast. Soil has been processed well, and seeds have been made ready. Land cultivators are striving to complete the fieldwork as quickly as possible. Literally all farms, all kolkhozes and sovkhozes have now gone over to the Ipatovskiy method. Sowing takes no less than 18 to 20 hours per 24 hours. Soil surface processing is being carried out on a scale which has not been seen here ever before. Subsurface tillers have replaced the plows. Soil surface processing is valuable in protecting the fields from wind and water erosion. The value of this treatment is beyond question now, irrespective of various natural-climatic zones, and is used everywhere in the oblast. [1600 GMT]

The first 4 million poods of grain crops have reached the elevators in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. About half the sown area of grain has been cut. Selective cotton picking has begun in southern Uzbekistan. No less than 4.7 million tons of cotton are due to be sold to the state in the republic. [1750 GMT]

PRAVDA NOTES 'GOOD HARVEST' GROWN IN KUSTANAYSKAYA OBLAST

LD031413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Special correspondent I. Lakhno report under rubric "The Harvest Watch": "On a Virgin-Land Scale"]

[Excerpts] Kustanayskaya Oblast--The harvest is getting underway in the boundless steppes of north Kazakhstan. The grainfields of Kustanayskaya Oblast alone occupy more than 4.2 million hectares. A good harvest has been grown here this year. The harvest toil is gathering speed every day, bringing hundreds of machine operators into the ranks of pacemakers.

The rate of cutting and the tactic of producing a continuous "swath" is at the same time beginning to produce not only a feeling of satisfaction but also some concern. By 25 August grain crops had already been laid in swaths over 1.6 million hectares in the oblast, but only one-fifth of the area cut had been threshed. Specialists in a number of rayons continue to refer to green grain, although over extensive areas the grain in swaths has already achieved full ripeness and is ready for immediate threshing and loading into the granaries. At the same time, as yet less than 4,000 combines are involved in threshing in the oblast, while nearly 9,000 are engaged in cutting into swaths. This correlation is changing in favor of threshing only slowly.

The first days of the harvest toil revealed a number of other shortcomings and omissions. Not all sovkhoz threshing floors proved to be ready for receiving and processing grain. This will require a particular concentration of forces for transporting grain to the elevators. Concern is also aroused by the fact that a week after the start of the harvest more than 4,000 harvesting units are still idle. Machine operators are making serious complaints against the oblast association of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. On farms in Uritskiy, Karasuskiy, Semiozernyy and other rayons there is not a single spare transformer for 100-150 combines. There is a shortage of V-belts and not enough linen pickers with repeater devices [polotnyanyye podborshchiki s kopiruyushchimi ustroystvami]. With the harvest toil in full swing these shortcomings can reduce the rate of harvesting.

The good harvest gladdens the crop growers of Kustanayskaya Oblast. They are fully determined to gather in the grain without losses and pour more excellent quality grain into the motherland's granaries.

RAILCARS OVERHAULED TO IMPROVE GRAIN DELIVERY

LD312155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In our hook-up at this time yesterday there was a contribution by Comrade Romanov, chief of the Orenburg Grain Produce Directorate. He said in particular that a tense situation had been created in the oblast's eastern virgin land areas regarding the transportation of grain from the threshing-floors to the elevators. This has been brought about by the overloading of grain-stores because of a shortage of railcars. Comrade Romanov appealed to the rail workers of the Orsk department to speed up the supply of railcars.

The USSR Ministry of Railways has told us in reply that urgent measures have been adopted. Additional railcars have been sent to the elevators situated at stations of the Orsk department of the South Urals railway. Not only the South Urals railway but also the virgin lands and other eastern railways are now under the special control of the ministry. A reserve of railcars has been created in these areas. Railcars have been sent to the Urals, Siberia and the Kazakhstan virgin lands from other areas of the country. At special points they are being processed, overhauled and fitted with special devices for the transportation of grain.

AUTHORITIES DECIDE ON ADDITIONAL MEASURES FOR BEET HARVEST

LD311725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on additional measures for insuring the timely gathering in, transportation and processing of sugar beet of the 1979 harvest. The central committees of communist parties and councils of ministers in the sugar-beet sowing republics, other party and state organs and ministries and departments have been ordered, in particular, to insure the completion on time of preparations for the mechanized harvesting of the area sown to sugar beet--harvesting equipment, means of transportation and processing enterprises. The decision proposes that the experience of beet growers and workers of the sugar-beet plant in Yampolskiy Rayon in Vinnitskaya Oblast and of front-ranking farms in other rayons of the country be widely used. It has been established that in the present year state purchasing prices for sugar beet are being increased by 30 percent. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have pointed in their decision to the need to adopt additional measures for fulfilling the tasks for bringing into operation production capacities for the processing of sugar beet this year. The decision also provides for a number of other measures designed to insure the timely harvesting and processing of this important agricultural crop.

PROBLEMS IN PREPARATION FOR WINTER CROP SOWING OUTLINED

LD310903 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed article under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "The Winter Crop Fields"]

[Text] For the farmer August is one of the most anxious months of harvest toil. The harvesting of grain crops and transportation of grain are in full swing and the fodder fields and sugar beet, corn and sunflower plantations require concern. The harvesting of vegetables, melons and fruit continues. A most important task is added to this vast range of fieldwork--the sowing of winter crops.

Winter crops give the highest and most stable yields. That is why the grain growers always pin great hopes on them. But it must not be forgotten that the winter-crop yield depends to a great extent on when and to what agrotechnical standards the sowing is carried out.

Favorable conditions now prevail in nearly all regions of the country for the timely preparation of soil and successful sowing. This year winter crops are to be sown over an area of 40 million hectares. By 20 August soil for these crops had been prepared on 32.8 million hectares--only 79 percent of plan.

People are preparing successfully for the sowing of winter crops in the Ukraine and on the farms of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Skillful use is being made of the tractor pool on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kurskaya, Orlovskaya, Chelyabinskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts. There pratically all the soil has been plowed for winter crops.

Simultaneously with the grain harvest, work is proceeding rapidly on preparations for sowing on Pronskiy Sovkhoz in Ryazanskaya Oblast. There the area given over to winter crops is being extended by 600 hectares. Machine operators on Solovyanovskiy Sovkhoz in Kadomskiy Rayon and Oktyabrskiy Sovkhoz in Korablinskiy Rayon, are stepping up the rate of soil preparation.

But that is not the situation everywhere. In 32 oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR the optimum time for sowing has already arrived, yet the soil is being prepared poorly. Ivanovskaya, Kalininskaya and Vladimirskaya oblasts, the Mariyskaya ASSR and Bashkiria are particularly behind schedule with soil cultivation.

The optimum time for sowing is approaching in Belorussia; yet only some 50 percent of the area for winter crops has been prepared on the republic's farms. This is happening mainly because on many farms they have still not managed to clear the fields of predecessor crops and remove the stubble. Thus, in Volotovskiy Rayon in Novgorodskaya Oblast winter crops must be sown on nearly 3,000 hectares. Only 1,000 hectares have been cleared and little over 300 hectares plowed.

A further gap between mowing, threshing and soil cultivation could lead to an extended sowing time and consequently to a fall in yield. Farm leaders and trade union organizations must do everything possible to prevent this; They must organize militant competition and establish strict control over the quality of work.

In the prevailing situation particular concern in aroused by the provision of seed material for farms and its quality. A full stock of high-quality seed must be created on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

However, the facts indicate that the situation is not satisfactory everywhere. For instance, on "Syryanskiy" Sovkhoz in Belokholunitskiy Rayon of Kirovskaya Oblast the plan for sowing winter crops has been only 9 percent fulfilled. The reason is the shortage of carry-over stocks of rye seed. There was only enough for 50 hectares. There are many such examples. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Volga-Vyatka Region are supplied with only 11 percent of the necessary seed stock. The situation is no better on the farms of Novosibirskaya, Omskaya, Pskovskaya and Leningradskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray, where the extent of provision with seeds is from 13 to 29 percent.

The success of the struggle for a high yield next year is being resolved today. It depends on the correct distribution of forces, the ability to maneuver and efficient actions by all links in the technological chain which determines the time and quality of the winter sowing.